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## BRITISH PARTIES' CHANGES DEPEND ON REFORM LAW

Liberals Demand New Electoral Measure as Pay for Supporting Labor

## CONFERENCE TO STUDY NEED FOR NEW PLAN

Issue of Minority Representation Seems Bound Up in Political Strategy

By LINDSAY ROGERS  
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—What it should do about electoral reform is one of the most important questions confronting Ramsay MacDonald's Government. The issue has arisen acutely because of the results of the general election.

With 5,300,947 votes in the country, the Liberals have only 59 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives got one seat for every 53,000 votes they polled; Labor got one for every 25,000, but Liberalism elected only one member for every 59,000. Mr. MacDonald's Government is a minority one. He has only 287 of 615 members in the House of Commons. The Liberals have demanded as the price of their support that he bring forward some measure of electoral reform.

Unless a new electoral system is adopted, the Liberal Party is almost certain to decline. It will not drop out completely. There will always be voters who wish to stay in the middle, although neither the Conservative nor the Labor Party could be called extremist. The Liberals have a large campaign fund which will suffice to meet the expenses of numerous candidates.

Electors are disinclined to back lost causes. There will be a tendency for the popular vote to dwindle, but it will be sufficient to cause the election of minority candidates of other parties. Hence the Liberal insistence on electoral reform.

### King's Speech Promised Reform

Mr. MacDonald's concession to this demand is a commission of inquiry. This was promised in the King's speech. "My Government propose to institute an examination of the experiences of the election so that the working of the law relating to parliamentary elections may be brought into conformity with the new conditions."

But the only "new conditions" were the extension of the suffrage to women between the ages of 21 and 30. Under Lord Ullswater's chairmanship, an electoral reform conference is to be held. He directed an exhaustive inquiry in 1916 which prepared the way for the Representation of the People Act of 1918. Little that is new will emerge from the inquiry. The issue is bound up with party strategy.

The Labor Party in England once advocated proportional representation. But when the Labor vote increased and the time seemed not far distant when Labor might have a clear majority of the House of Commons, there was a change of party.

### Majority Uses Its Advantage

A majority in the Commons is still a majority, even though it may represent no more than a minority of the country's vote. Why should not a party take advantage of its good fortune from electoral accidents? Why should it agree that so long as it is a minority in the country it may have no more than a minority group in the Legislature?

Theorists argue that "justice" requires representation in proportion to strength, and not by the vagaries of the division of voters into districts which elect one member and have three or four candidates. Mr. MacDonald has argued recently that the business of the electorate is to choose a government. With proportional representation a government is not chosen. It is therefore better to choose a government backed by a minority than to decree that a cabinet can emerge only through the trafficking of party groups in the Legislature.

### Labor Party Might Gain

Some members of the Labor Party prefer proportional representation because of the resulting certainty that England's future government, for some time at least, would be through a Labor-Liberal Cabinet. They argue that there is much in common between the domestic programs of Labor and the Liberals. An agreement between the two could result in valuable legislation.

The Conservative laissez-faire policy would be supplanted by constructive reform. On foreign policy there is no difference of opinion between Labor and Liberalism. If electoral reform is not generally demanded, the argument is, Liberals may be driven into the Conservative camp. If many Liberals who wish to vote for candidates with a chance of victory are forced to choose between Conservatism and Labor, their influx into these parties will liberalize both.

The effect of this on the Labor Party will be to intensify the tendencies now visible—namely, of caution, and of the paring down of electoral promises in order not to alarm the opposition.

What would be more natural, it is asked, than for the Left Wing of the Labor Party to form a separate electoral organization, which, in turn, will demand representation in proportion to its strength?

Commentary observers have long pointed out that one reason for the cabinet government working so successfully in Great Britain is the lack of disagreement on fundamentals.

## President Greeted 'Neighbors' From These Blue Ridge Homes of Virginia



Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

## Order Restored in Jerusalem by Troop Action

### Mob of Moslems in Jewish Quarter of Damascus Quickly Dispersed

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Except for sporadic incidents, Jerusalem is quiet as the steadily increasing British forces took vigorous measures to get the situation in hand.

British troops occupied most of the southern Jewish colonies, but there were still reports of grave conditions in northern Palestine, where an advance of Bedouins from Transjordan was rumored.

Possibility of a spread of Moslem disorder to Syria was being watched closely, but thus far, no overt acts of any consequence have been reported.

There was an orderly Moslem and Christian demonstration in Beirut, the manifestations displaying no anti-government sentiments.

In Damascus, a scuffle broke out between local police and a small group of Arab manifestants. Several persons were wounded, but the trouble did not spread.

A great mass meeting will be held in New York City Thursday night at which thousands of men and women of the Jewish faith from many Eastern cities will gather in memory of the Jews killed in Palestine and in protest against the Arab attacks.

JERUSALEM (P)—A Moslem uprising throughout Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan looms unless British power in the middle East can quickly crush the rising tide of unrest among the tribesmen.

The situation on Aug. 28 seemed to have passed far beyond the original dispute between Arabs and Jews over use of the Wailing Wall, and observers generally here looked to Ibn Sand, King of the Hejaz, whose attitude could turn the scales one way or the other. It was considered certain that facts rapidly being assembled did not bear out the optimistic tone of official communiques.

These fixed the killed and wounded in the last five days' fighting between Jews and Moslems at 148 and 426, dividend as follows: Killed, 46

Moslems, 4 Christians, 98 Jews; wounded, 118 Moslems, 39 Christians, 239 Jews. It was added an accurate check of casualties was impossible.

Upheaval among the Transjordan Arabs, growing out of the Palestine fighting, has become so violent the Government has found it necessary to close the eastern Judean frontier against a possible invasion by sympathetic nomads, but armed Bedouins crossed the Jordan despite guards placed on the bridges.

The Beersheba tribes were said

here to be arming and gathering by thousands for the northward march which gave rise to fear of a clash with British soldiers at Hebron.

Scene Saturday of a massacre in which Arabs slew Jewish men, women, and children. Refugees arriving from Transjordan said the situation rapidly was becoming worse.

Some idea of the widespread Moslem sympathy with the Palestine Arabs could be gleaned from the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Virginny Blue Ridge Folk Reckon Hoover 'Pears to Be Good Neighbor'

### Highlanders Who Heard President 'Speechify' Still Like Nat'ral Parts Better'n Larnin' and Maintain Much of Old Mountain Civilization

BY RICHARD L. STROUT

"Lige Walton, who lives with five members of the Walton family in the last log cabin up Swift Run Gap, which lies at the head of Bacon Hollow, one of the less accessible parts of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, arose at 4 o'clock in order to see the President.

Getting up at 4 is no hardship for Lige—President or no President—for that is the customary hour for the Waltons to bestir themselves in summer mornings, with the first light coming over the hillside, and the first cock-crow coming from the hut under the hickory.

The news has come up the mountain by saddleback from the country store. The President is going to make a speech over the radio on the date scheduled.

Walton, and the President's "neighbors" of Madison, Greene and Rappahannock all hill territory—are preparing to come down from their summits to take a look at the man who picked the Blue Ridge for his summer camp.

Four hours, by automobile, brings this Chief Executive from the White House at Washington to the camp on the headwaters of the Rapidan River—about 120 miles.

"That c—y—hit come, and hit that yit!" says "Paw" Walton, compressing a good deal of dialect and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

"Lige's Trip Takes Six Hours

But for "Lige" Walton to cover the 25 miles to the fair grounds outside the town of Madison, where all the "speachify" is to be done, takes at least six hours. There is the mule to be saddled, and the hillside path to be waded down, and Swift Run branch to be crossed and recrossed before the Hollow is reached, and after that another five miles of jouncing corkscrew road for the Roach brothers' four-cylinder car to travel.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## Workers Displaced by Machinery Cared for by London 'Experiment'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nine months ago, as a result of the introduction of labor-saving machinery at their factory at York, Rowntree & Co. had to dispense with the services of about 120 workmen.

Half of these were between 50 and 60, and were, consequently, not readily reabsorbed into industry. Immediate pensions of 25 shillings a week were therefore given to them.

Rowntrees decided to try a new

economic experiment concerning the other men displaced. They offered to pay any employer who could guarantee productive employment for 12 months a subsidy of £2 per week for each workman taken on.

Twenty-four men have been transferred under these conditions. Some Rowntree, interviewed recently, stated that the results in this direction alone justified the experiment. "A new industry has been started in

a Garden City—where there was not a sufficient supply of local labor. To have introduced labor, unsupervised, would have seriously crippled the young enterprise. As a result of what we were able to do the new firm and the new city, as well as our own people, have benefited."

In addition to these, however, there have been more than 30 men who have been established in business on their own account.

"We recognized that if we were to pay £2 to an employer of our men we ought to pay as much to the man who employed himself. We have, therefore given these 33 men £104 capital, have helped them to technical advice and have assisted them by our financial experts in bookkeeping, etc. Only two of them have failed, and in each case failure has been due to the man himself being unwilling to save his profit, but has insisted on liquidating them."

### INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Sporting News—Pages 9, 10	
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13	
FEATURES	
Fashions and Dressmaking	
Radio Aviation	
Art of Photography	
The Home Forum	
Peace	
Books and Swedish Translation	
Book News and Reviews	
Daily Features	
Editorials	

18

### FRENCH FIRM EXTENDS AIR MAIL FOR CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A contract between the Chilean Government and the French Latécoère Air Navigation Company, providing establishment of air mail service between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, was put into effect Aug. 27 by publication in the Official Daily.

## YOUNG PLAN ACCEPTED BY BRITISH; MAIN PART OF DEMANDS GRANTED

Other Creditors Concede \$9,432,000 Additional Yearly Payments Under Agreement, Guaranteeing \$8,488,000

### ACCORD DEPENDS ON GERMANS ACCEPTING REVISED SCHEDULE

Great Britain Will Receive \$22,636,000 Annuities for 37 Years by New Scheme—Delegates Expect to Complete Settlement at The Hague Within Two Days

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Settlement. It was 1 a.m., Aug. 28, when the news that delegates of the six powers had reached an agreement in the reparations conference here concerning the Young plan was flashed through the dark quadrangle of the Binnenhof, where journalists from many nations had been waiting for many weary hours.

Delegates of the chief creditor powers and Germany, surrounded by experts and secretaries, had been reviewing the situation since 5 p.m., feeding on sandwiches and not even adjourning for dinner. And the listening world outside, represented by 200 journalists, had to be content with fragments of gossip that floated down to them.

Now it was a German delegate who, passing through the quadrangle, said in broken English: "We have reached an agreement." A British representative who hinted that a settlement was being hatched in the upper chamber. Meanwhile, journalists lighted a bonfire of newspapers and occasionally burst into song, shouting loudly they wanted news. It was a merry scene in the quadrangle, everyone being in the best mood, for the air was filled with hope.

British Draw Up Final Demands

At the same time, the delegates were working hard until the crucial moment came, when the British asked the other delegates to retire while they drew up their final requirements. In a short time, Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister, who has done such excellent work as conciliator, was hurrying as an intermediary between the two rooms where the separate groups were sitting.

Specifically, it was advocated that the United States should offer to reduce its debt claims in the same ratio as the principal powers of the world will reduce, by international agreement, their naval and military establishments. And far from being a sacrifice on the part of the American people, it was contended that the loss in debt payments would be more than made up by the savings on their own armament expenditure.

Believes Nation Ready

Eugene Staley, research assistant at the University of Chicago and fellow of the Social Science Research Council, who offered these interesting suggestions, agreed that outright cancellation of the war debts was a political impossibility, but he believed that the American public would be ready to reconsider these debts if by doing so a real contribution could be made to disarmament progress.

Acceptance by the European nations of such an offer, Mr. Staley explained, could mean a reduction of about \$150,000,000 yearly in war debt annuities and savings in armament outlay that would be at the very minimum be \$240,000,000 yearly.

And even if the offer were rejected, he believed that the very making of it would put the United States "in a clear and unapproachable light."

"No European politician," he said, "could longer point to the United States as the Shylock among nations or claim that heavy taxes are caused by a grasping nation in the West. Armaments would be put in their true light as a much heavier burden in every country than interlocked debts, and thus such a move by the United States would only circumvent further the cause of disarmament."

Freedom of the Seas Again

For the second time the issue of disarmament has come before the general assembly of the institute and for the second time the issue of freedom of the seas has tended to dominate the discussion.

Strikingly in accord with the British views advanced two weeks ago by George Young, Dr. Jesse Siddle Reeves of the University of Oxford there turned north.

New York Plans Greeting to All on Board Zeppelin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An official welcome for Dr. Hugo Eckener and the officers and passengers of the Graf Zeppelin, following the completion of the round-the-world trip at Lakehurst, N. J., it has just been announced by Grover Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee for reception of distinguished guests.

The program has been wired to Dr. Eckener for his approval. The time of the reception, however, has been left tentative, due to uncertainty as to the dirigible's hour of arrival.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

## Many Seek License as Air Pilot, Few Succeed, Authorities Declare

WASHINGTON (P)—Government authorities have discovered that only a small percentage of aviation enthusiasts can be made successful pilots.

The aeronautics division of the commerce department, which is in charge of civil aviation, has been receiving in the last few weeks a huge number of applications for student fliers' permits—approximately 600 a week. The number of applications in the first half of this year was placed by Clarence M. Young, recently appointed Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, at 14,550, compared with 10,697 in the preceding six months.

But this evidence of a desire of Americans to "take to the air" has not proved so productive of successful pilots, officials said, as only 15 per cent of the student fliers qualify as pilots capable of handling commercial airplanes. A similar situation exists in the army and navy. In the army only 25 per cent of the students qualified last year, and in

the navy a slightly higher proportion. Both services, however, expect a larger percentage of successful pilots to result from training hereafter.

Despite a

goes well, the conference will close in a plenary session within a day or two.

It is a coincidence that the agreement should have been reached at mid-night on the first anniversary of the Kellogg pact.

**Germans Refuse New Plan, but Rhineland's Evacuation May Give Basis for Accord**

**THE HAGUE** (P)—The Germans have succeeded the British in the rôle of opposition in the reparations conference striking here to effect the Young plan.

Cessation of Germany's paying out of the Rhineland's occupation after Sept. 1 is understood to be the compensation most likely to satisfy them, because while it would relieve them of part of the reparations burden, it would provide at the same time an incentive to the French to hasten evacuation.

The five chief creditors and Germany grappled with this problem, and will probably come to an agreement by the end of the day, when an agreement is hoped for so that a full session conference may be held Friday.

Dr. Stremann said the Germans in Paris had gone to the limit of their country's possibilities when they accepted the schedule of reparations under the Young plan. Now they were asked to make another sacrifice to facilitate an accord among the creditors as to the distribution of reparations money which, after all, does not concern the German Government.

He set up a definite claim to a share in the surplus of the Dawes plan over the Young annuities.

Mr. Snowden, having obtained three quarters of what he asked for in increased reparations, is making a strong effort to have the Bank of International Settlements located in London.

He declared he should have a concession for consenting to the reduction of his claim from 48,000,000 marks to 6,000,000 marks annually.

The line-up of the powers on location of the bank is expected to be about the same as on distribution of the reparations payments. However, Mr. Snowden is said to have the backing of some of the smaller nations.

**Opposition Parties Join in Praise of Mr. Snowden for Gains at The Hague**

**BY CECIL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been praised by the opposition as well as his own Labor Party for his victory at The Hague. Three weeks of dogged obstinacy to the original proposal reducing the Spa percentages have yielded, under the new terms tentatively approved, £2,000,000 of the £2,400,000 which Mr. Snowden demanded, or 83 per cent. In addition, Italy undertakes to buy 1,000,000 tons of British coal annually for three years for the use of state railways.

Referring to continental criticisms of Mr. Snowden, the Financial Times says, "The French are throwing in our teeth that we were prepared to wreck the conference for a paltry £1,000,000, if it is necessary to quibble over figures." It is sufficiently illuminating. Under the Young plan, both France and Italy will give up 100 per cent. of German reparations to an extent that will leave the recipients not only with enough to meet their liabilities on war debts to their creditors, but with surpluses to devote to reduction of the internal debts. If the facts of generosity displayed by this country toward its debtors since the war were broadcast assiduously as is the prejudice by those who have benefited, a better service would be done to the cause of international amity."

The Morning Post says:

"In making a stand for British interests, Mr. Snowden was entirely right, but it is fairly clear now that the tactics adopted by him were not the best. Such acute dissensions as his attitude provoked will be avoided in future negotiations, conference having an agreed report from experts of the interested powers. We were not bound by the report of our experts, and Mr. Snowden was entitled to repudiate its terms, but it would have been more seemly, as well as more profitable, if, before going to The Hague, the British Government had informed the other powers of its dissatisfaction with the report and had attempted by private negotiation to surmount difficulties which have been so hotly debated, as it were, in public. When the terms of settlement are fully studied and the atmosphere which they leave is known, we shall hope to be able to congratulate Mr. Snowden without reserve."

Lord Parry said: "This is a strong argument in favor of the British claim. Mr. Snowden has won the Nations' gratitude."

George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, stated he hoped it would lead to a general pacification of Europe by evacuation of the Rhineland and by genuine efforts to bring about disarmament, not only in Europe but throughout the world.

J. Robert Clynes, Home Secretary, said:

"Our heavy sacrifices and our troubled economic situation are better understood in Europe, and the world knows that a Labor Chancellor who is a good internationalist will fight stubbornly for his country when his country is in the right."

Discussing Italy's promise to purchase coal from Britain, a London colliery owner said: "It is all right so far as it goes, but we are still awaiting exportation of 2,000,000 tons of coal to Italian state railways. Italy used to purchase 3,000,000 tons of coal from Britain for her state railways. Then she started getting

the extra sacrifice made by

the four creditor powers to England

the night of Aug. 27, £4,000,000 marks annually (about \$1,776,000). Of this sum, France was to furnish 4,000,000 marks, Italy 2,000,000, and Belgium 1,400,000.

**Welsh Colliers Fix Output and Prices**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—A new scheme to regulate coal output and prices has been decided upon by the South Wales Coal Marketing Association and will come into force on Oct. 15. The objects of the scheme are announced as being:

(a) To regulate output of members' collieries according to demand for coal;

(b) To fix and regulate minimum prices for any class or description of coal, and alliate collieries or classes of coal through

(c) To co-operate or form any working arrangement, amalgamation, or association for purposes of output regulation.

Excess production will be penalized at the rate of 2s. 6d. a ton and collieries producing less than their allotted quota will be compensated up to a maximum of 2s. a ton. Single collieries, however, are expressly excluded from the operation of the clause prohibiting members from exceeding the prescribed figure, provided they do not do so by more than one-quarter of the difference between the conventional output and quarterly allocation.

**Kiel Pilots May Advise, Not Order**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**BERLIN**—Peculiar regulations for financial responsibility of pilots on the Kiel Canal for damage done to vessels that are being piloted by them, are referred to in a report recently handed to the Reichstag by the German Minister of Transport.

According to the canal regulations, the document, every ship passing through the canal is bound to take a pilot on board, unless special exception has been granted. The pilot has the duty of advising the captain in the navigation of the ship and of doing everything in his power to bring the vessel and her cargo safely to her destination.

The Kiel Canal pilot is not, however, a "compulsory pilot," that is to say, he is not actually intrusted with the navigation of the ship but is to be regarded as a temporary member of the ship's crew.

The shipowner therefore is responsible for any mistake made by the pilot.

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## Virginny Blue Ridge Folk Reckon Hoover 'Pears to Be Good Neighbor'

(Continued from Page 1)

meaning in one observation—and 'Lige' understands perfectly.

**Boy Given Possess to President**

The rough edges of existence among the Blue Ridge highlanders are rapidly disappearing with the coming of good roads and cheap cars, but a visitor still finds unexpected survivals among the hill folk with whom Mr. Hoover has taken his summer quarters. Ray Burris, the 11-year-old mountain boy who recently attracted attention in the papers when he wandered into camp and gave the President a "possum, was typical of a phase of life in the hills. But a trip up the mountain trail, fastnesses themselves, indicates that some of the neighbors, at least, think the Burris' lad was more than representative of their outlook.

The French were deeply troubled at non-acceptance of the Young plan, and it was realized that without British consent the full advantages accruing to the French from it would not be possible. Neither was the Dawes plan any longer regarded as solid.

Brind's attitude as head of the French delegation has been something attacked as insufficiently resolute, but it is now more clearly appreciated.

Quotidien, for example, praises him for hanging on to the end, and for his "robust faith." That he did not yield to impatience or irritation has brought credit to France. The same newspaper also underlines Germany's dignified course during the proceedings.

The understanding here is that the tentative agreement has been accompanied by French agreement to start recuperation of the Rhineland simultaneously with the British. The report has drawn Nationalist fire, at least, the rumor goes that Ray and his brother have sung at a good many summer camps.

Although mission workers in the Southern highlands, and in about Mr. Hoover's Rapidan camp, urge that the primitiveness of general conditions there should not be exaggerated, they are the first to agree, after this qualification has been entered, that a great measure of the old mountain civilization survives. Any visitor who will leave the beaten track can verify this for himself. Old-time cabins are still in use, made of logs, or more recently of rude frame construction, with much of the easy simplicity of life that existed in the days of Abraham Lincoln. The husband still rides to the country store on horseback, the children walk to school high up by the very shadow of a tall hill drive, into the walls; and the wife still occasionally sweetens her apple pie with home grown sorghum, instead of sugar, and spices it with dried wood berries, in lieu of cinnamon.

**Archale Participles Used**

Scattered among the highland phrases are many archaic past participles, too, like, "clumb" and "fotch." "Help us as Thou hast helped our fathers!" has no more of an archaic sound in the ears of the highlanders in the little mountain church than did it to the translators of Scripture.

The sun is fairily up, and "Lige" sets off with the visitor down the side of the hill, one riding the mule and the other closely following afoot. The road is precipitous, and has six crossings of Swift Run branch before the lower trail. Crossing would be next to impossible at any of these forks after a rain, when the stream wills to a torrent in an incredibly short time.

Sure enough, as the Rosch cabin comes in sight, scenes of activity are visible, centering around the light car, where several tall mountaineers have gathered. As finally loaded there are seven occupants, though the driver assures others along the way that there is plenty of room for more. The weight serves as ballast in the bumps that immediately follow departure. The stranger is amazed at the mixture of shrewdness and unsophistication revealed in the talk as the trip begins.

The cabin is similar to others on Swift Run branch. There are homes like it close to the Hoover camp. It has two rooms, and was built 30 years ago at a combined community "log-rolling" and "house-raising" for the benefit of the Walton family.

**Bacon Hollow is full of Waltons.** They are descendants, it is supposed, of George Walton, who signed the Declaration of Independence. "Lige" has never been to school, nor has his father. "Lige's" "grandpapa" was a preacher, and had as a servant one of the few slaves in the vicinity.

**Cabin Was Easy to Build**

Grandmother Walton still likes to tell about the "working" when the cabin was put up. "It was built degen-erately," she declares. When the whole Hollow was up, two logs were reared as skids in time at all; the others were rolled into place over them; and then the whole was topped with beams and rafters. The squat fireplace and chimney that takes up almost the whole of the north side of the cabin was added later, made with field bowlders set in white clay.

After the working, a tremendous dinner was served. "The-yere was, ub, pork 'n possum pie that would make yo' mouth water!" Grandmother Walton recollects.

Like so many others in the highland region, the Walton cabin is still habited, though the clay between the logs has been renewed a good many times. There is only one window in the main room, which is living and bed room combined; and there is another window, cut through 15 years ago, in the little sloping loft, or "plunder room," where the children sleep.

**Roof Resembles Thatch**

Outside, the squat chimney just clears the top of the ridge pole. The roof is shingled with hand-split sticks, a yard or so long and quite narrow. Time has warped these sticks, giving the little home an old, hillside, among the tall, broad blue grass appearance of being covered with thatch. No other building would at this typical Blue Ridge Mountain country so well. The landscape has accepted it, and the trickle of smoke from the chimney on frosty mornings seems the center of the whole highland scene.

There are no cellars, of course, under these Blue Ridge cabins, but to one side is generally a lean-to, where the family cooking is done, connected frequently with a further shelter by a sort of covered tunnel, with "pig-ends" telling the visitor in the "dog-trot."

Furniture ranges from the fairly comfortable, to the utterly primitive. Frequently, the chairs are homemade, and the cooking utensils reduced to a minimum. Such conditions exist only in the cabin homes, however, which are being displaced by larger frame houses.

**Spinning Wheel Aided Army**

In the Walton cabin is a huge, rough spinning wheel, that was still in active service when the first automobile made its appearance in the valley. The spinning wheel, grandmother Walton informs the stranger, made yarn for the soldiers of both armies in the Civil War. The Walton clan's loyalty was to the North; their proximity, to the South. For the mountain folk as a whole, Negroes were hardly known. As a result, families were divided in allegiance; and brother was set against brother. The old Walton spinning wheel knew no side; the lonesome woggon kept it in motion constantly and the red flannel underwear which it made comforted Walton relatives in either camp.

Incidentally, the Blue Ridge Mountains are still well held for collectors.

**Hospitality Extended**

The morning is advancing, and it is time for "Lige" to be on his way. Water is dipped from the mint-scented spring outside the door and brought into the house, and breakfast is hurriedly dispatched. The stranger who has passed the night at the Walton cabin, and who has

brought news of the coming speech, is treated with the hospitality for which the Southern highlands are famous. In return, the visitor finds it courteous to make notes on the idioms of the folk who are President Hoover's neighbors.

The most noticeable part of the dialect, perhaps, is the Elizabethan "hit" for it, which came over in the language of the earliest American colonists, and which has persisted apparently only in these mountainous regions.

"Lige" wears "natural parts"

"Natural parts are better all th' larnin' on this year's 'arth," says Lige's father, at one point.

"Ah'll wear y'all out with a hick'ry!" says the exasperated mother to the children, at another time.

Speech of the Southern highlanders carries reminder that these people are the real descendants of early Scot-Irish settlers. Pronunciations like "fine" for join and "ile" for oil persist here, as successive waves of later immigrants have cast out the foot of the hills and swept away the old twist of speech with them.

**Three Former Senators Seek to Regain Seats**

**Gerry of Rhode Island, Bayard of Delaware and Neely of West Virginia**

**SPACIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**WASHINGTON**—The United States Senate has been described as the most exclusive club in the world, which may explain why former members are so eager to return even at the expense of one-time colleagues.

Three former senators have already announced their determination to enter the senatorial elections next year, and in each instance are believed to have an excellent chance of unseating the present incumbents.

The three former members are Don

Neely, who sat down in the Hoover landslide of 1928, although each ran

ahead of his ticket in his state.

Peter G. Gerry, former Democratic Senator from Rhode Island, who took a leading part in the Smith campaign, will contest the seat now held by Jesse H. Metcalf, (R.), Senator from Rhode Island. Mr. Gerry was defeated by Felix Hebert, also a Republican; the Democrats claiming that the latter's victory was due entirely to the large vote polled by Mr. Hoover.

The same explanation is made by the Democrats of the defeat of

Thomas F. Bayard, (D.), Senator from Delaware, by John G. Trapp.

John G. Trapp, Senator from Delaware, and Bayard have now entered the lists against Daniel O. Hastings, (R.), Senator from Delaware, and is reported to have a good chance for victory. Throughout Delaware's history it has repeatedly been represented by a Bayard in the Senate.

**Battle in West Virginia**

**Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, to Serve in Palestine**

**BY RAYMOND BURRAGE**

**LONDON**—Twenty-five members of the executive committee of the World Zionist Organization, including the president, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Lord Reading, Lord Melchett, Felix Warburg of New York and Harry Sacher of Jerusalem, hastily summoned from various places on the continent, met here Aug. 27 at Claridge's Hotel, the conference lasting until a late hour to discuss in all its phases the admitted gravity of the situation in Palestine.

It is expected one of the first steps taken will be opening an emergency fund in London, where there are a large number of Americans. The Americans who were in Hebron, including Dr. Kelllogg, former Secretary of State, as supplements to his anti-war treaty to make more effective the abolition of international conflicts.

Speaking over radio station WCCO

Mr. Kellogg declared that the treaty, which has been signed or adhered to by 62 nations of the world has already exerted a powerful influence for the maintenance of peace. He predicted that all nations would ratify the treaty.

**DEPOSIT OF ASBESTOS FOUND IN TASMANIA**

**SPACIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**HOBART, Tas.**—On the western shore of Macquarie Harbor on the west coast of the island has been found a rich deposit of asbestos varying from 6 feet to 180 feet in thickness.

Very little asbestos is produced in Australia, and it is mostly of a low grade, suitable only for making into fiber-cement sheeting. The discovery will prove an

## CLASSICS FOUND AID TO TRAINING FOR CAREERS

Fusion of Technical and Cultural Urged at Adult Education Parley

By W. W. HILL  
Former President British National Union Teachers

BY RUMS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAMBRIDGE, ENG.—Cultural and technical training are not incompatible, but are two complementary branches of a truly liberal education, declared Herbert Schofield, principal of the Loughborough (Eng.) Technical College, in his address before the World Adult Education conference here.

Dr. Schofield denied that instruction in Greek and Latin philosophy in universities is invariably humanistic, for he said, most students are just as much concerned with careers in relation to their studies as are students in technical institutions.

Dr. Schofield would differentiate between cultural and technical studies, not on the basis of their utility, but according to the character of the subjects themselves. Cultural studies, he said, are concerned primarily with the behavior of the human being, technical subjects with uses and material interests of the service of man. In cultural curricula, therefore, literature, history, art, ethics, and economics have a prominent place. At the same time, he pointed out, technology is a great friend of humanistic culture because it liberates man from toil and gives him opportunities for higher development. "Both kinds of instruction," he said, "train members of the community to be better citizens. Social service may be rendered just as effectively in the workshop as on the political platform."

The speaker recommended the inclusion of literature, economics and certain other cultural subjects in the curricula of technical institutions.

C. A. J. Hegermann-Lindencrone of the Danish Ministry of Education recommended assimilation of technical to humanistic studies by the prolonging or deepening of technical subjects. To the agricultural student he would give natural history and geography, to the commercial student, geography and political economy.

## Peace Patriots Seek National Peace Day

New York Peace Patriots, an organization sponsored by 115 descendants of early American patriots, has renewed its request to President Hoover for the designation of Aug. 27 as a national holiday in commemoration of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

In answering opposition to this proposal, William Floyd, director of Peace Patriots, pointed out that there is only one holiday in the three summer months when holidays are most appreciated, and that the importance of Peace Day lies in the remainder each year that the United States and 50 other nations have agreed never to resort to war for settlement of international disputes, relying instead upon peaceful settle-

## OFFER FOR OLYMPIA MEETS COOL RESPONSE

WASHINGTON (R)—An offer made by Edward W. Harden, New York financier, to purchase from the navy the historic Olympia, flagship of Ad-

## Chromo at Auction Sale, Bought for 50c., Hides Valuable Print of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—James Klawansky went to an auction sale a few days ago and bought a chromo in a gilt frame.

"What for did you buy such a picture?" asked a friend. "A no good picture you got."

"But the frame," answered Mr. Klawansky, "give a look at the frame. For 50 cents I'd buy a frame like that any day. For the picture I don't care. It's the frame I like."

Mr. Klawansky took his framed chromo to his shop at 211 South Eleventh Street. Under the chromo he saw another picture, signed by John Joseph Holland, and painted some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was known as a landscape painter of consider-

able ability, but the most famous of his paintings is said to be this view of Philadelphia from which Mr. Klawansky's print, signed by the engraver, Gilbert Fox, had been copied. Experts have appraised the picture at varying figures, some as high as \$500.

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FAR FROM MY THOUGHTS VAIN  
WORLD BE GONE..... 60c

Text by Dr. Watts. Music by John A. West. High and Low Voice.

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## Companions of the Country



for repairs and new buildings here is cut from the plantation's 400-acre wood lot, and sawed on the premises in a mill powered by an automobile motor. A stream through the property has been dammed to make a 10-acre reservoir which supplies power for the rug mill, and for the bottling works where mineral water is converted into a palatable soft drink.

Machinery has been installed in an old table factory for the shodding of discarded woolens into winter blankets. This project, however, awaits contributions to start the factory when.

Besides the mills there is also an industrial school where children are taught honest workmanship.

The by-products of this co-operative plant probably impresses visitors still more forcibly. For eight weeks in the summer the place echoes with the voices of children, and the grounds take on the appearance of a college campus. Each camp has its "yells," its cheer leader, and its traditions.

With the exception of the new Crawford-Vander Roest Rest Lodge, where for about \$8 a week, need not live in comfortable surroundings, these children are kept at a cost of about \$5 a week, borne when necessary, by the institution. This low cost is made possible by generous donors and by the aid of such minor industries as 1500 chickens, 30 head of cattle, and flourishing truck gardens.

## CANADA GRANTS ENTRY TO AMERICAN OIL MEN

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—A party of United States oil men, including executives and geologists, which had been delayed at the Canadian border at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., has been admitted to Canada. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, said that admission of the men was approved after receipt of a communication to the Department.

Under an order-in-council prohibiting the entry of "contract labor," Mr. Egan said that the discretionary power of the Minister of Immigration had been exercised in granting the men admission to the country.

## LONDON TO SEE FILM OF 'MARTIN LUTHER'

By RUMS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOUTH ATHOL, MASS.—Happiness salvaged from old clothes and carpets, mixed with spring water and henevolence is the main product of a plant operated here by the Bureau of Goodwill Industries, affiliated with the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., of Boston.

This was the conclusion of most of the 2000 visitors attracted by the annual inspection on Aug. 21, conducted by Dr. Edgar J. Helms, general superintendent of the "rehabilitation plants" here and in Boston and of similar institutions in other cities.

From cast-off things, using human material in many instances equally "cast-off," approximately 65 workers under the direction of Fred C. Moore, treasurer and assistant

superintendent of Morgan Memorial,

have turned these 700 rural acres into a community where men, women and children may find another chance.

More than 300 happy youngsters, ranging from 6 to 16, are to be found in the different camps comprising the Goodwill plantation. The foundation of this structure rests on Goodwill Bags distributed in the city by the Morgan Memorial, wherein friendly people deposit discarded belongings. These contributions are sent to the factories in Boston and South Athol, and there repaired and resold. This revenue, with other money, goes to the maintenance of different institutions of rehabilitation included in the Morgan Memorial.

The extent of the work is strikingly shown in South Athol. Lumber

## VIENNA POLICE SAY COUP D'ETAT IS UNTHINKABLE

Vice-Chancellor Says Parliametary Methods Alone  
Must Bring Reforms

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VIENNA—Internal Austrian conditions appear more normal in the last few days, judging from the utterances of public leaders.

The police president, Dr. Hans Schober, declares in an interview that the idea of a coup d'état by the "Heimwehr" home defense force is unthinkable, and the vice-chancellor, Vincenz Schumy, says Parliamentary methods alone must bring any demanded reforms. It seems apparent that the present Government will not tolerate any new provocation from the Heimwehr.

The Reichspost, Christian Socialist organ, has a leading article showing the Heimwehr is displeased at the strong stand taken by the Government, and it is probable that the chancellor, Ernest Seitz, may have difficulties from a certain section of his own coalition on the parliamentary reopening in the fall. There are demands for radical action by the Heimwehr organization, principally from provincial governors who have pressed for complete disarmament of civic bodies all along (with the exception of Dr. Karl Seitz of Vienna), and the present Government's position is not helped by them.

The effect of disagreement on this question shows itself within the coalition in parties, moderates against extremists and hitherto prevented any decisive action being taken.

## BRAZILIANS 'PICK UP' English in 'Futebol'

By RUMS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—Revised for British audiences has been made of the German film "Martin Luther."

The exhibition of this film in London was originally forbidden by the British Board of Censors on the ground that certain incidents in it would offend Roman Catholics. It will be shown here publicly, the objectionable features having been deleted.

More words of English or American are now used in sporting circles and by the youth of Brazil.

Rio and Sao Paulo athletes and sportsmen live in an atmosphere of "esporte" and learn "futebol"—soccer, the national game—before they have more than gotten used to short

trousers. In soccer the English terms "keeper," "offside," "penalty," etc., are used.

Water polo is known by the English name and is played a little in Rio Bay.

"Basebol" the Brazilian has seen and wondered at in the motion pictures, but it holds little appeal to him.

Ice cream sodas and sundaes have been for some years popular refreshments, and "banana real" (royal bananas) is the Portuguese for bananas split.

Some inventive trifler coined the expression "footing" and passed it off as an English word. Now "footing" has to some extent usurped the place of the old term "fazendo a Avenida," or "doing the Avenue."

## COLOMBIAN-AMERICAN Trade Pact on Way

BOGOTÁ, Colombia (By U. P.)

The Colombian Government is negotiating a new friendship and commercial navigation treaty with the United States to replace the 1846 agreement. President Madero Abadía, revealed in his annual message to Congress delivered Aug. 26.

A boundary treaty with Brazil which will include a guarantee of perpetual free navigation on the Amazonas and Putumayo rivers will soon be presented to Congress for consideration. President Abadía stated in his message.

Satisfaction over settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru was expressed and the President reported that commercial treaties with Denmark and Czechoslovakia are being negotiated successfully.

Ratification of the Kellogg pact, the Chilean Arbitration Treaty and the Gondra Convention were recommended.

## BLUE GOOSE'S NEST IS FOUND AT LAST

OTTAWA, Ont. (P)—Out of the frozen north comes word that J. Dewey Soper, special investigator of the Northwest Territories branch of the Department of the Interior, has found the nest of that enigma of ornithologists—the blue goose.

For years the blue goose has baffled hunters. Nobody ever saw a blue goose's nest, or a blue goose egg, or a blue goose fledgling. The blue goose appeared every summer, but nobody knew whence it came or where it went in the autumn.

Mr. Soper found its habitat away

up in Baffinland and is now en route to Ottawa with blue goose eggs, nests, goslings, and mature birds.

## WOMEN URGE BRITAIN TO STOP ARAB UPHEAVAL

League for Peace and Freedom Parley in Prague Asks for 'Peaceful Pressure'

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The congress of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom has dispatched telegram to the British Government appealing to it speedily to bring "peaceful pressure" to bear upon the Arabs and Jews of Palestine, and to aid them to arrive at an understanding satisfactory to both sides.

As conditions in Austria might endanger world peace, the congress decided to send a conciliatory delegation to Vienna to approach the opposing parties with a view to their arranging a conference as a first step to internal disarmament.

The congress also considered the aspect of peaceful changes in international relations. Anne MacPhail, Canada, stressed the economic interdependence of the world, quoting Viscount Cecil's "humanity one family. The world is one. Its economic interdependence is the great fact. It is not a thing about which we need argue. It is a fact which we cannot evade, and much more is the scientific, intellectual and moral interdependence of the world a fact. Science and art, intellect and morals, have no boundaries."

Miss MacPhail, referring to the work of the International Labor Office, the International Chamber of Commerce and the proposed international bank, declared: "A program of constructive internationalism, including all-round disarmament, arbitration and economic co-operation is possible and practical."

Anita Augsburg, noted German peace worker, made a powerful appeal to convert present war ministries into real peace instruments.

Dr. Hilda Clark, England, dealing with minority problems, discussed the importance of majorities and minorities meeting in such conferences as this, in which desire for real settlement is evident.

The distinguished Swedish chemist, Dr. Naima Sahibom, summarizing the results of the recent Frankfort congress on chemical warfare, declared that the only protection against gas warfare was a peace policy leading to disarmament.



## SOUTH AWAKES TO NEED OF NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM

Boys and Girls Eagerly Re-  
spond to Period of Scho-  
lastic Dévelopement

Progress of the South in manu-  
factures, shipping, and agriculture,  
and in building highways and pub-  
lic schools, is being reviewed in five  
stories, of which this is the fourth.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Public in-  
struction in the South has entered its  
period of greatest growth. In-  
creased equipment and improved  
methods have enabled an ever-grow-  
ing enrollment of eager boys and  
girls to share educational advan-  
tages during the last decade.

Reports of superintendents in 11  
states show that through better  
schools rural youth in a class here-  
fore denied such privileges has  
caught a glimpse of intellectual and  
economic independence. It is no  
wonder, then, that states which long  
considered themselves too poor to  
train their young folk properly have  
set themselves to that task.

The main trend is toward consolidated  
schools directed by higher  
paid teachers, thus providing better  
training and longer sessions. But  
one-room schools yet remain in evi-  
dence, teachers' salaries average  
less than \$1000 for Negroes have been  
improved, but they are still inade-  
quate, and a few rural communities,  
not reached by hard-surfaced roads,  
have only meager opportunities.

For long the South has depended  
upon "the little red school on the  
hill"—a one-room, one-teacher  
school crowded with pupils in all  
the grades. This substitute for  
proper equipment and teaching is on  
its way to the museum—an edu-  
cational relic.

### Gradually Being Discarded

Tennessee still has 3555 one-room  
schools, but this is 816 less than it  
had five years ago; Texas, with 3899,  
consolidated 185 last year; Missis-  
sippi expects to be rid of its 652 one-  
teacher schools in a decade; in North  
Carolina, more than one-half the rural  
elementary schools for white pupils  
have a teacher to a grade. Throughout  
the South, consolidated schools  
are replacing the small, detached  
ones. Good roads helped to speed this  
improvement. Before the federal aid  
highway law became effective Georgia  
had 159 consolidated schools; now it  
has more than 300.

Consolidation made necessary a  
huge outlay for buildings and equipment.  
Florida's problem in this respect was augmented by the abnormal  
increase of population that began  
in 1923. Since then the value of  
that state's school property has risen  
from about \$20,000,000 to \$81,259,185;  
one of its counties has almost as  
much invested in school property  
now as the whole State six years ago.  
But the indebtedness for schools also  
has increased—from \$13,186,575 in  
1923 to \$59,932,664 in 1928.

North Carolina's last appraisal of  
public school property exceeded  
\$100,000,000, about \$11,000,000 of  
which was added in 1926-27. Texas  
reports its investment as \$17,200,-  
58; Virginia, \$61,000,000; South Car-  
olina, about \$40,000,000.

Buildings alone, it is admitted, do  
not make good schools. Much depends  
upon the annual operating allow-  
ances, which cover teachers' salaries  
and determine the length of terms;  
attendance regulations; roads and  
transportation facilities, and state  
laws on financing and supervising of  
schools. Alabama and Tennessee  
have adopted comprehensive school  
codes.

### Work to Equalize Terms

Tennessee's code, enacted by the  
same Legislature that passed the  
Evolution Bill, includes a plan to  
equalize the school term in rural  
counties.

"Prior to 1925," said P. L. Harned,  
Tennessee Commissioner of Education,  
"the length of the term had  
varied from 90 to 180 days, the average  
being 123. Last year the variation  
was reduced from 140 to 180, the  
average term being 154 days." The  
equalization plan is costing nearly  
\$1,000,000 yearly, 85 to 90 per cent  
of which is applied on teachers' salaries."

The length of term varies widely  
in the South, the average being far  
below that for the Nation. Virginia  
gave its 553,517 pupils 165 days in  
1928, an increase of 18 since 1920.  
Florida provides only 111 days in  
its large schools—usually  
a nine-month term. The average  
for common school (rural) districts  
in Texas is 143 days, and for  
independent districts, 153.

Improved high schools are  
believed to have done more than anything  
else to arouse the enthusiasm  
of youth. Boys and girls who never  
would have thought of preparing for  
college if they had attended southern  
schools 10 years ago, are finding  
encouragement, say state superintendents.  
Many of the newer high  
schools stress vocational training  
for those who do not plan to enter  
college. Mississippi graduated about  
five times as many from high school  
this year as in 1920. Arkansas ex-  
pects to have high school facilities  
within reach of every pupil by next  
autumn.

North Carolina, in the forefront of  
the South's public educational pro-  
grams, has increased its rural high  
school enrollment 80 per cent in four  
years. A. T. Allen, state superintend-  
ent, says:

"The hope of our State rests in a  
large measure upon the educational  
opportunity which the rural popula-  
tion may have. Through it they move  
to higher economic and intellectual  
levels and enter more freely into the  
fullness of life. The consolidation of  
our small rural schools into large  
union schools . . . is affecting pro-  
foundly our whole conception of the  
place and meaning of the recon-  
structed rural school. It has almost  
unlimited possibilities of changing  
the whole front of our civilization."

Teachers' salaries, longer terms  
and other changes helped to account  
for the doubling of expenses in six  
years in North Carolina's schools, the  
total now exceeding \$35,500,000.  
The salary scale in this sec-

tion remains below the Nation's average. Texas paid its 39,964 super-  
intendents, supervisors and teachers  
\$40,464,940, or an average of \$1014  
each, last year. Virginia pays \$827,  
an increase of \$267 since 1920; South  
Carolina \$778, although its white  
teachers average \$1021. Florida's in-  
structors get \$121 monthly, but some  
of its Negro teachers receive as low  
as \$15 a month!

Scattered efforts have been made to  
improve the schools for Negroes. In  
all states the conditions compare  
favorably with those of a few years ago. In Arkansas, J. P. Womack,  
state superintendent, reports "notable  
progress." Provision is being made  
in hundreds of districts for modern  
school buildings and lengthened  
terms." He says, "A plant costing  
\$150,000 is being built in Little  
Rock for the State College of Negroes.  
The college is under way at Little Rock, and plans are already  
made to establish or improve some 50  
high schools for Negroes in the  
State."

The inadequacy of provision for  
these pupils is all too apparent in  
some states. South Carolina, accord-  
ing to its last annual report, spends  
only one-seventh as much to train its  
228,002 Negro pupils as for its 248,372  
whites. The Rosenwald Fund, the  
General Education Board and other  
contributors, however, are helping to  
improve the Negroes' opportunities.

Louisiana leads in its campaign for  
literacy. With a program of adult  
education, it has undertaken to increase  
the number of "literates" before the  
next federal census. Similar cam-  
paigns in Mississippi and Texas have  
been halted because of insufficient  
funds.

Every southern state has increased  
its contribution to teacher training, and  
some have made allowances for  
increased salaries to those who attend  
teacher training schools in summer.  
Revised curricula, compulsory at-  
tendance laws and other changes at-  
test the unmistakable progress.

### NEW DISARMING PATH MAPPED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Michigan declared that with the  
renunciation of war under the Pact  
of Paris the freedom of the seas, so  
far as it means the right of a nation  
to make profit out of somebody else's  
war, is indefensible.

"If the nations of the world have  
abandoned war as an instrument of  
national policy, what becomes of the  
freedom of the seas?" Dr. Reeves  
asked. And his answer was, "It has  
passed into the history along with  
privatizing and the other remnants  
of another age."

"When one nation has violated the  
Kellogg Pact—a treaty of which the  
United States was the principal  
sponsor and of which it is one of the  
most influential members—and another  
nation has been forced to defend itself  
against such criminal aggression,  
the Russian spokesman claimed  
that China's action was precipitate  
and unwise, that she had dis-  
missed Russian officers without giving  
Russia the opportunity to replace them,  
and that world opinion was in the main sympathetic to  
the Russian position in this partic-  
ular matter."

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ular matter.

With respect to the charges of  
Soviet propaganda in China, Mr.  
Bakmetoff contended that the recent  
raids have revealed only "words"  
and not "acts," and that since China  
was perfectly familiar with the long-  
allowed policy of the third Interna-  
tional, its great excitement over the  
matter seemed to cover the true pur-  
pose of its action in seizing the rail-  
road.

Mr. Bakmetoff doubted if China  
and Russia alone can reach either  
an agreement or a compromise and  
urged that the world powers use  
their good offices to effect a working  
understanding.

### Washington Seeks to Keep Peace

In this connection Stanley K.  
Hornbeck, chief of the division of  
Far Eastern affairs of the Department  
of State, emphasized the active  
desire of the United States Gov-  
ernment to do all it possibly can  
to avert hostilities and he recognized  
that Washington had a special re-  
sponsibility to preserve the integrity  
of the Pact of Paris, for which the  
United States was the principal spon-  
sor.

Henry Norton, author and author-  
ity on Far Eastern affairs, submitted  
the view that, to use his phrase,  
both Russia and China were wholly  
responsible for the present crisis.

Before the round table on trade  
problems Frank B. Jewett, vice-president  
of the American Telephone and  
Telegraph Co. and president of Bell  
Telephone Laboratories, traced the  
transforming influence of natural  
science upon industrial progress and  
a future which cannot today be dis-  
cerned.

The fundamental work now being  
done in connection with high pres-  
sure steam and its application bids  
fair, he said, to have as far-reaching  
an effect as anything which has pre-  
ceded it.

In the fields of communication he  
predicted that "the civilized world  
in the end will be so interconnected  
by instantaneous channels of tele-  
phony and telegraphy that it must  
in effect operate in a large measure  
as though it were wholly within the  
sight and sound of each inhabitant."

Adequate heed must be given to  
the possibilities of what research and  
engineering may produce, Mr. Jewett  
said, "if the nations are to avoid being  
left behind in the backwash of obso-  
lence."

Without making any concessions  
as to the implied sea rights of neutrals  
in the event of war, Rear Admiral  
Hussey said that Great Britain  
had abandoned its desire to com-  
mand the seas and he felt there still  
remained a fundamental difference  
between American and British view-  
point in this matter.

George Young, veteran British  
diplomat, submitted that the develop-  
ment of air and submarine strategy  
is steadily diminishing the sig-  
nificance of the Anglo-American  
cruiser question.

Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, for one,  
was not satisfied that Great Britain  
had abandoned its desire to com-  
mand the seas and he felt there still  
remained a fundamental difference  
between American and British view-  
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## AUSTRALIA SCANS ENORMOUS COST OF ARBITRATION

Prime Minister Advocates Complete State Control Over Trade Disputes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The estimate of Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, that it costs industry for than £10,000,000 a year to have Federal Arbitration Courts as well as State is considered by authorities to be conservative.

Mr. Bruce says the duplication is an endless source of confusion, and he is determined to end it by withdrawing the Federal Arbitration Courts and permitting the States to manage industrial affairs of all kinds.

W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister, who was first a Labor Prime Minister, and then the head of the party of which Mr. Bruce is now chief, is a frank critic of this departure. He says nothing about the cost, but urges that to withdraw the Federal Arbitration Court is "to throw the Australian Workers' Union and other loyal unions to the wolves."

Mr. Hughes' contention is that all industries that function in more than one State should be subject to Federal control, but he does not suggest how to overcome the attitude of unions to the Federal Court when decisions are against them. The policy of some has been to accept those awards that are favorable to them, and to refuse to abide by others.

Mr. Bruce, replying to criticisms, said:

"The movement has reached the decision that nothing is contributing to the high cost of production more than the duplication of industrial regulations and the complexities with which every employer is faced."

"It has been suggested that the Government is attacking the principles and ideals of compulsory arbitration, and the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. We are not attacking anything of the sort. We are only attacking the duplication that exists."

"We are not attacking the principle of wage regulation or the principle of endeavoring to carry out the great ideals for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. The employee must be safeguarded from exploitation. No one would desire to see a return to the conditions which prevailed in the 'nineties."

Quaint Pagentry at Faaborg Fetes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—With a procession of burghers from neighboring islands and their women folk in quaint old costumes, the ancient Danish town of Faaborg recently celebrated its 700th anniversary. The charming and picturesque ceremony was presided over by the King and Queen of Denmark.

Faaborg is a delightful idyll of an Old World town with its timbered houses, red tiled roofs, and beauti-

ful gardens. Episodes representing its past history were enacted. These included Hans Christian Andersen's visit as a young student to his friend Voigt's parents, and his courtship with his friend's sister Riborg Voigt. The old house and garden of the Voigt family are still in existence, and an event of Andersen's visit was staged in the part of Riborg being played by that lady's great-granddaughter.

Faaborg is situated amid hills and forests and well-tilled acres, with a quaint picturesque old harbor. In the neighborhood are some of the finest seats of the Danish nobility.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, S. AF.—During the recent annual visit to Durban of the Governor-General for South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, Princess Alice, their Royal Highnesses attended a luncheon or, as Princess Alice described it, a "Gesels" (Dutch for a "friendly chat") given by the Queen of Spain.

This is a luncheon club formed under the auspices of the National Council of Women and its affiliated societies.

Princess Alice, as patroness and honored guest, said, "If only we could keep the spirit of good will alive in us and see how we could sympathize with and show our love to our neighbor first and then to the rest of our Nation, the differences which mar our public life, and even our private life, in this country would surely disappear. I look with confidence to the influences of the members of this club, you ladies who are intimately acquainted with every branch of public and social life, to help bring about this better state of affairs."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. AUST.—Chief among South Australia's secondary industries, is the motor body business, which is firmly established. The works of Holden's Motor Body Builders, Ltd., are the largest of their kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

Special machinery has been developed for accepting, separating and disposing of waste. Industrial trouble is practically unknown at Holden's, and this is attributed to the manner in which the employees' welfare is looked after.

The progress of the firm is one of the romances of Australian industrial history. In 10 years the capital has increased from £25,000 to more than £1,000,000. The number of employees varies from 3,500 to more than 4,000 during peak periods. The value of raw materials used last year was £1,500,000 of which 75 per cent was of Australian origin. The whole plant covers an area of 40 acres.

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OPEN ALL SUMMER

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Dinner 5 to 7:30 Phone Capitol 7975

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## SPEED IS URGED BY FARM BOARD FOR GRAIN LOAN

Declare Need in Northwest  
Is Immediate to Finance  
Storing of Crop

the farmers to write articles of incorporation and by-laws. They were to be so prepared that the corporation would unquestionably be eligible for loans under the new Federal Marketing Act.

C. E. Huff of Salina, Kan., was named as chairman of this committee. The other members were S. J. Cottington of Stanhope, Ia., and John Manley of Enid, Okla.

The next step, after the committee of 16 approves the legal set-up, will be to select the officers and directors who are to establish the corporation and then to incorporate.

Mr. Williams said that at the present rate of progress he thought the new co-operative association would be completed and eligible for loans from the Federal Farm Board's vast resources within one month.

### Groups Favor Corporation

William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, reported that members of the farm officials' committee had unanimously stated that their groups strongly favored the new corporation. There will be no difficulty whatever, he said, in raising the initial capital to start it.

One-fifth of the total amount to be subscribed must come from the organizations of farmers and from individual farmers, the Federal Farm Board specified here one month ago, when more than 50 representatives of 600,000 farmers decided to go ahead with the board's suggestion that they organize a corporation to market their grain and to represent them in dealing with the Federal Government.

Information developed at our meeting here indicates urgent need for loans to permit farmers to hold wheat in bonded warehouses within local territory and thus relieve terminal congestion and strengthen prices.

Urged that all applications of Farmers' Co-operative Associations in northwest for immediate credit loans for this purpose be acted upon as rapidly as consistent under policies now applied by your board to such matters."

### Say Emergency Exists

The message was signed by Alexander H. League of Chicago, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. It was sent because there is an emergency and the board is not now authorized to extend the type of loan that would meet the need, explained Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, a member, in an interview.

The Federal Farm Board has been watching the situation in the northwest and is "seriously concerned" at the rush of wheat to market, unprecedented in the annals of American wheat, he continued. The board, he reported, has observed the wheat crop of the southwest being forced to diversify into storage terminals and has been earnestly seeking some way to meet the needs of these grain growers.

The problem now is largely of storage and the Federal Farm Board has practically completed a detailed estimate of the total amount of grain storage space that is available in the United States, Mr. Williams stated.

He explained that the board has done what it could to persuade farmers to hold wheat back on their farms as a wise policy, though it is well aware that many farmers must sell now on account of pressure of debts.

### Facts Prompt Telegram

The board knows that many cooperatives have successfully negotiated with federal intermediate credit banks, which are agencies empowered by law to make the loans they now need, he pointed out. As a consequence of these facts and the situation as discussed here in the meeting between the Federal Farm Board and the organizers of the new \$20,000,000 grain marketing cooperative association, the telegram was sent to the Farm Loan Board, Mr. Williams said.

On the second day of the meeting a committee of three was named by

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### SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Tourist traffic into Manitoba for the first half of the current year has surpassed all previous records, it is reported by the Manitoba Tourist Bureau. Up to Aug. 1, 10,000 automobiles came in from the United States and Canada, and the estimated increase in business from the visitors amounted to \$1,550,000.

The bureau has registered this season 186 conventions, tours by organized parties and stopovers, as against 144 for the whole of last year.

CUIANA SENDS ENVOY  
TO CANADA FOR TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—With the object of increasing the trade between Canada and British Guiana, South America, J. Sydney Dash, member of the Executive and Legislative Council in that colony, is touring Canada.

While the colony buys almost all its flour, a great deal of fish and manufactured food articles from Canada, the Dominion imports very little in return. Mr. Dash said. He is desirous of having Canada buy some of its annual quota of 70,000,000 pounds of rice from British Guiana.

DEAN WIGMORE  
MADE DEAN EMERITUS

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Prof. John H. Wigmore will retire this fall as dean of the law school of Northwestern University, a post he has held for 30 years. He will remain as professor of law, with the title of dean emeritus.

Dean Wigmore has been regarded as one of the outstanding teachers of law in America. His "Treatise on Evidence" is standard.

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This Machine Cuts and Recuts into Lengths of Less Than 12 Inches About 15 Acres of Alfalfa Per Day, Automatically Loading into the Truck Running at its Side.

## Farmer May Make Hay in the Rain as Well as 'While the Sun Shines'

By DOROTHEA KAHN

CHICAGO, Ill.—With a drying machine which enables the farmer to make hay when it rains, Arthur J. Mason, a well-known engineer of Chicago, has put into operation what he regards as a basic form of farm relief.

Observers comment that the sessions constitute an achievement in diplomacy, because various groups represented on the organization committee have been carrying on with programs that were not in unity with each other.

### State Restricted In Gastonia Trial

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Severe restriction of state evidence in the trial of 16 Gastonia cotton mill strike leaders accused of murder of O. F. Adenholt, Gastonia chief of police, was indicated by Judge M. V. Barnhill in Superior Court in overruling a defense motion to require the state to amend its bill of particulars.

While deputy sheriffs were summoned 200 special veniremen Judge Barnhill, holding a special term of court to try the cases, held a one-hour session to hear arguments of the defense seeking an amended bill of particulars from the State.

The judge, overruled the motion, but in doing so said:

"I will intimate that it is the purpose of this court to conspiracy about the grounds where the shooting occurred."

**TOWN MAY UTILIZE  
NATURAL HOT AIR**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOVELOCK, Nev.—This city may in a short time be heated by natural hot air, if a plan being considered by miners is brought to completion. While sinking a shaft nine miles from here recently several cavities containing air of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit were uncovered. If the town proves to be continuously sufficient, the air will be brought to town by pipe line to heat most of its buildings.

**MANITOBA'S TOURIST  
TRAFFIC TOPS RECORD**

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these plants have proved a number of things. They show it is possible to grow alfalfa in a wet climate where formerly it was thought impossible out of the question; they point the way to a more stimulating and satisfying life for the farmer; they forecast a day when agriculture will pay as well as any other big business; and most important of all, they indicate that the despoliation of the country through loss of soil may be averted.

Mr. Mason said.

## New Span Connects Kansas to Missouri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Governors of Kansas and Missouri as well as other officials participated at the opening of the \$360,000 toll-free bridge spanning the Missouri River at St. Joseph and built by the city and the State.

Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, and Mrs. Reed and Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri, and Mrs. Caulfield met at the center of the span, preceded by two bands. A ribbon stretched across the structure.

The two Governors clasped hands across the barrier and after dedicatory addresses the wives of the governors cut the ribbon barrier with gold scissors.

The new bridge opens a free gateway between the east and the west, over the shortest route on United States Highway 26.

## DIRECT AIR-RAIL TO LINK BOTH COASTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., has announced a direct 48-hour air-rail passenger service between San Francisco and the Atlantic coast, effective Sept. 1.

This is an extension of the present 48-hour service between Los Angeles and the East, operating in connection with the Pennsylvania and Santa Fe roads.

Passengers to and from San Francisco will travel at Bakersfield, Calif., using planes of the Maddux Air Lines.

## JAPANESE SETTLE IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)

The Japanese' emigration company, "Kaijyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha," which obtained a concession to colonize and develop the municipality of Iguape, in this state, has placed 582 families there.

## PHOTOCRAFT"

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Looking-Glass Speaks

IT IS partly due to my position here at the head of the first flight of stairs that I have gathered experience worth the telling! Very early I learned that it is where one stands that matters most, where one stands and how one faces. I, as you see, look down these shallow steps and through the wide door to the garden. It is a curious thing, and one I have long thought upon, that the act of ascending is, almost in itself, a beautifying and clarifying thing. It has always been familiar to me, to see what appears cloudy and nearly distorted far below grow into positive loveliness with each step upward. Whether this is due to the ascent, or to the fact that I see from a different level, or to a combination of both, I have not yet fully decided.

Another thing that has been gradually borne in upon me is that one does not weary of the right position. At first I wondered if I should grow impatient, or bored, or even incapable of reflecting clearly and well the same view and the same steps—but I need not have wondered for a moment. The days have been so full of sun and flowers, the faces above the stairs so lit with love and laughter, the coming and going so continuous and so full of purpose, that I have no sooner seen the sun to the western hill than my top corner is creamy with the little pale feet of the moon, and new work and new beauty is before me. I know there are many rooms in this house, other stairs and other doors, which I have not yet reflected. There are other mirrors but whose depths these things are shown. I am very glad to be content.

About my deep frame some long ago served a welcome for all who should come. "The ornament of a house is the guest who doth honor it." That has pleased me, and indeed I have not yet concluded my study of the lines. I thought at first (young things are apt to air opinions), that the guests conferred an honor on the house. And so they did, and so they did! But there was more in the line than this. I hardly remember just when I found myself thinking of honor as an active state of consciousness. One has much leisure for thought in spite of all the affairs of the day, and this question of "holding in honor" has been a pleasant thing to linger upon, and one productive of great serenity and blessedness. I find. A small friend of the family, who runs frequently up and down the stairs, wears a school badge that says, "Honestas in Honore" that says.

I like the children of today. I like the children of yesterday. All the people who have danced up and down the sunny hall have been dear to me. Now they have crooked heads and short overalls. Even the baby pads purposefully up the stairs with deep breathings, and admires his own brief blue tunic at the top. Yesterday, and yesterday, they had long shining curls, or stiff ringlets, that

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## Hay Sweetness

Mowers with keen-edged scythes a-row,  
The wide, nine-acre meadow mow;—  
(The scythes have a song of melody.)  
And the sweet grass its fragrance showers.  
In scented swathes of a thousand flowers.  
The waves of a rainbow sea.

The winds that ripple through the grass  
Over the flower heads softly pass;—  
(The wind has a voice of melody.)  
And the setting sun sinks royally down.

Crowned with a ruby and golden crown.

As night falls silently.

The moon a horn of silver shows,  
A shining stream her clear light flows;—  
(The moon has a light of radiancy.)  
And haycocks heaped on a luscent floor.

Seem huge sand castles along a shore,  
Beside a luminous sea.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

## A Day's Visit With Ruskin

October 14, 1866

The main event of this week has been our expedition to Ruskin's.

Florence was very quiet and sympathetic. Miss Agnew told us that Ruskin had set apart the day for us.

Down he came quite like a sunbeam.

He asked Joan to take us upstairs,

where was a picture of Rossetti's

called the "Golden Water," from the

Arabian Nights. I asked the story

when we came down, and Ruskin

told it, as only he can tell a story.

Joan disputed the correctness of his

version, so he got the book and read

us a passage. . . . It was like the

most impressive and awful parts of

Isaiah, and read like a prophet's

warning. He showed us some lovely

drawings. We talked about "Talk."

He said the world made such a din

inconsiderately, and we agreed

that if people were driven to it

instead of talking, it would be a great

gain. This reminded him of Carlyle,

and he read a very interesting letter

that he had just received from him.

He told us a lovely story about an

old pilot and his wife at Boulogne,

and their love for him because he

had . . . saved their child, and how

he always had to go to see them, etc.

Then we saw his Titian, such a grand

Doge, grander than mine, and we

talked about repression of feeling

and its influence on character, when

strong feeling was not frustrated away

by hurry and expression. Then we

went into the drawing-room, and

Florence played so beautifully at his

special request; the music evidently

delighted him much. . . . Then Flo

and I went up into the mineral room,

but for two hours. I had no idea

that the things would be so lovely,

and his talk about them was something

of which I can give no idea.

He brought out drawer after drawer,

and specimen after specimen, explained

clearly, personified so tenderly,

sympathized with our joy so sweetly.

(Florence remembers being so much impressed by his saying:

"Now I'm going to show you the devil," and he took out a large nugget of gold.) At last it was time to go.

The day did me good in more

ways than one—From "Octavia Hill: Early Ideas," from Letters. Edited by EMILY S. MAURICE.

## The Desert Orchards

The orchards of the Southwest

are of great interest to the traveler,

and in the semi-arid sections

they make a memorable picture.

Trees like these are not the gnarled,

neglected growth one might expect

to find in waste places, but carefully

tended orchards watered from wells

or from an intricate system of irrigation by means of pipes and ditches.

It is true that the desert orchards

often consist of little, low trees with

interlaced branches, which, from a

distance, look like a nomadic tribe

camping in a friendly group far out

in the desert. These stately trees

seem to wave above the level ground

with an air of high nobility.

When all the drab, surrounding country

is hot and dry, there is shade, coolness, and moisture in a desert orchard.

Prickly hedges may encircle these

green oases; barbed wire may be

stretched around the trees in order

to keep out the herds of cattle and

the bands of sheep as they pass by

in a blur of desert dust; fine-pebbled

wire may keep out inquisitive little

cotton-tail rabbits, but nothing can

keep the birds from desert trees. Here

the mocker builds his nest and trills

his gay song through the long bright

days and even through the radiant

moonlit nights. Migratory birds pause

in their long flight and rest among

the fruit trees. If the mulberries are

ripe, or the lucious purple figs, or

the red-cheeked apricots, there is

much sampling of the sweet fruit by

the birds, and the accompaniment of

cheerful twitters. These orchards

often alight in topmost branches,

to pour forth songs of amazing sweet-ness.

Red-winged blackbirds and

gaudy orioles sit against the brown

trunks and branches. The California

quail is a frequent visitor, and he

enjoys leading his crested flock over

the soft soil.

Stay some other time at the stately

orchard, and we will talk again. Thank you! I am glad to know you, too.

## Venus Occulted

Look to thy laurels Diana  
Whilst wandering o'er star bestrown fields.

By the dawning light of Apollo  
As Zeus' own scepter he wields.

Artemis, thou art, remember,

The goddess of light, not of scorn,

Where is thy far-famed luster

To greet Aphrodite this morn?

Symbol of thine has she taken,

The crescented horn of the chase,

She follows faster behind thee

Peradventure will win in the race.

Mountain and vale she approaches,

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Voluminous Comedy

The Good Companions, by J. B. Priestley. London: Houghton, 1928. 36s. New York: Harper.

SINCE the war the English novel has achieved an almost unbearable neatness of form and style. It has seemed to reduce the world to the pumice of a monad. The novel's decline in size alone, from Victorian 600 or 800 pages to the neo-German 250, seemed to argue that its disappearance into the category of the long short story was a mathematical certainty. As for Poor Brown was saying the other day, in a lament of the passing of respect for mere size, "we have smaller houses, smaller houses, smaller families, smaller cars, smaller pictures, what is to prevent smaller and shorter books?"

But just as we are about to resign ourselves to this position, remaining silent for the time that a little clog on the door hangs on the door, Mr. Priestley comes along with us in his noisy mass of loud and hearty good-natured comedy. It comes with an irresistible gusto and buffiness, a shameless vulgarity and volume. Provincial Eng. and is brought to life in all its variety and is justified. The book has spirit and heart, an atrocious sentimentiality balanced by a native shrewdness; a minstrel plot is successfully hidden under a rich and genial substance. Here is a novel which sprawls gloriously, untilly as the map of England, but whose "trees are enclosed more linked together as neatly as its byways and hedges."

The "Pickswick" Tradition.

"The Good Companions" springs out of the good English Dickensian tradition to which we owe "Pickswick" and "Tom Jones." There are three wanderers: Mr. Oakwood, a Yorkshire factory-hand, who, after the domestic disturbances, runs away from home; Mr. Jollifair, a hearty young man who was a teacher and takes his departure in the middle of the night; and Miss Trant, a colonel's daughter on the verge of spinsterdom, who takes an almost overwhelming decision to make a tour of the cathedral towns of England. The couple of hundred pages which describe these preliminaries are amusing enough, but they are scarcely better than the average work of any good novelist who has his bungers.

But once these three people have met, Mr. Priestley's leveling goes on. They come upon a touring concert party which is stranded without a penny in a provincial town, and before she knows how she has had courage to do it, Miss Trant is putting money into the company and has become a theatrical manager. The book now becomes the history of "The Good Companions," under which umbrella like name the company has restarted their adventures, and Mr. Priestley reveals himself as a man who has the jargons, intrigues, loyalties, splendors and miseries of a third-rate touring company at his finger tips.

There is no plot worth the name, but there is not a character nor an episode in these first 100 pages which fails with a similar setting because she herself were a mountain woman, rather than an outsider, and furthermore, because she has emphasized the sense of humor that she finds characteristic of the people. Much has been written about the narrow, apathetic yet occasionally whimsical life of the mountain folk, but very little about their self-reliance, their lack of self-pity, and their fun. In "The Happy Valley" and now again in "Homeplace" simplicity, apathy is translated into equanimity, and the violence of mountain feuds is collated in pungent talk and an occasional fist-fight. The mountain world seems to the mountaine people a good world. Fayre Jones, who holds the center of interest in "Homeplace" found it hard work up a fight. He had no taste for ruffles, ructions, sprawls or jowls—which is to say, he was really near being a blimp. Which goes to say that he is all but missed being a blimp. It is a little hard at first to make common cause with such a mucky-headed nidget—one has to use Mrs. Chapman's downright vocabulary—as Fayre seemed to be whenever he most needed his wits and his courage; but his honesty and unselfishness and above all his yearning for homeplace rouse first our pity, then our sympathy.

Fayre Jones was best friend of that Waits Lowe, who was the chief character in "The Happy Mountain." He was also pledged to Bess Howard, sister of Dena, who married Waits. The problem of Waits had been how to settle down in one place when he had such an itch in his head to be up and roaming. Fayre's problem was how to find a homeplace which to settle. He had been advised when a baby and when he knew his home name far had any homestead to which he could carry his bride when the time came that Bess should give over her tanteums and really decide to wed. The complications of the simple plot result from Fayre's endeavors to find a farm, his entanglement with the ne-

character and so to enter that subliminal world where the Pickwickians and the Quixotes and the morning stars have speed with each other. One feels, with Mr. Priestley, that one is still on this too, too solid earth. There is a time of a monotony in his good nature. He would have been well advised if he had stuck to one wonderer and made him the predominating character, instead of providing us with three candidates for the position; for this division of interest tends to increase one's impression that his book is a vast plain without great heights or depths to it, a country with no fixed vantage point from which it can be surveyed.

V. S. P.

## COLLABORATORS



Edwin P. Norwood, Author of "The Circus Menagerie," the Junior Literary Guild's July Choice for Children of 8 to 12, Submits His Manuscript to a Zebra for Criticism. Doubleday Doran is the Publisher.

## This Good World

Homeplace, by Marian Chapman. New York: Viking, \$2.50.

MARISTAN CHAPMAN'S stories of the people of the Tennessee hills differ from most tales with a similar setting because she has tried to tell them as she herself were a mountain woman, rather than an outsider, and furthermore, because she has emphasized the sense of humor that she finds characteristic of the people. Much has been written about the narrow, apathetic yet occasionally whimsical life of the mountain folk, but very little about their self-reliance, their lack of self-pity, and their fun.

This is a cheerful tale. For one

furious Mcajah Dobbs, and his efforts to brace himself to a proper defiance of his sweetheart's other admirers.

The story, uninvolving as it is, seems less spontaneous than that of "The Happy Mountain," and in proportion lacks power to lay hold upon the reader. Its claim to attention rests on the diction and on the writer's unfeigned love for her people. Mrs. Chapman was born on the edge of the Cumberland Mountains and at a house called "Neverland" at Stewart, Tennessee, which she often returns in the course of her much-traveled life. She loves the hills and the cabins clinging to them or hidden in their valleys. In "Homeplace" a new road was being made that would connect Glen Hazard with the outland, the time had come when a clash between progressives and conservatives must occur. Before Glen Hazard should be entirely won to the outside world Mrs. Chapman has reproduced its veracular and its point of view.

This is a cheerful tale. For one

thing, it's always a fine day in Glen Hazard. The skies may be murky, but if the sun fails, it's the rain that's needed for crops; if the day is so stormy as to be outside all forgive-ness, the townsmen say, "It's fine for the time of year!" meaning that any pleasant weather would be un-satisfactory.

The vitality of any book depends much upon the primal quality of the emotion on which it is based. Love of a homeplace goes back of the history of the race and is stirred not only by the beauty of such passages as the one that follows, but by their content:

"The homestead rested in the quiet grace that only time can lend. Where the weathered logs had grown too dark, the sun sent a splash of slanting light that started green moss and clinking clay into life. The well-house and the door-yard apple-tree pressed heavy shadows on the patient earth and the field, mere flowing gold of whirling withered grass, held by the broad black run of forest that was a circling cup."

## Raleigh as Poet

The Poems of Sir Walter Raleigh, edited by A. M. C. Latham. London: Constable, 1928, net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$5.

NOWADAYS it would seem that everyone who sets pen to paper is anxious to see the results in print as soon as may be. But this has not always been so. Andrew Marvell was content to be known as a party pamphleteer and never disclosed to the world the lovely things which he had composed in Lord Fairfax's Yorkshire garden. Matthew Prior, though he published more than one collection of his poems, withheld much of what to modern eyes is most charming in them. As for the "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease" in Tudor and Stuart days, they were most of them arrogantly indifferent to any wider public than the circle of their friends.

Such carelessness was, characteristically, Sir Walter Raleigh's;

but considering his fame, it is strange that it should have been so long before anyone thought to repair his omission. Nothing anywhere near a complete collection of his verses was published until the nineteenth century, and both Brydger's edition and, though in a less degree, Hannah's, fell short of modern standards of textual accuracy. Miss Latham's task was therefore peculiarly arduous. It called for much careful collation of texts, both printed and in manuscript, and much weighing of internal and external evidence of authenticity. Miss Latham does not pretend to have solved every problem which presented itself, but she has done her best.

Raleigh was hardly ever a great poet. Much of his work is rough and imperfect, much of it obscure; though he was capable of the exquisite simplicity of

Who should have mercy if a Queen have none?

But he wrote "Walsingham," in

## The Bible and Its Background

The Authority of the Bible, by C. H. Todd. New York: Harper.

The History of Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge, a collective work. New York: Harcourt Brace, \$6.50.

THE authorship of "The Authority of the Bible," a volume in the Library of Constructive Theology, is a guaranty of its worth, for Professor Todd is one of the best qualified of New Testament scholars. He speaks with authority gained from much painstaking research in the field of Biblical literature. A strong plea is made

for an understanding of the religious content of the Bible, without which its significance may not be understood.

No better indication of the character of the work could be given than is found in the chapter headings, some of which are: "The Forms of Prophetic Inspiration"; "The Bible as a Record of Religion in Common Life"; "The Inconclusiveness of the New Testament Religion"; "The New Testament as the Fulfilling of the Old"; and "Progressive Revelation." These topics indicate the wide scope of discussion, as well as its character.

There is a good brief history on each period, for the division of interest tends to increase one's impression that his book is a vast plain without great heights or depths to it, a country with no fixed vantage point from which it can be surveyed.

It is a good book for those

who wish to arrive at the authority of the Bible, the logic of its message, and the background of its development. It recognizes the inspiration of the men of religious genius and the experience of the Jewish community as reflected in the Old Testament. The author emphasizes the life behind the word rather than the word itself.

The comprehensive "History of Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge" written by many of the best known English authorities on Biblical subjects, is a collective volume of useful information for students of the Christian history. It deals not only with the development of Christianity and the incidents of its founding but also with contemporaneous history and literature. It deals with social conditions in the Roman Empire at the beginning of the Christian era, and especially with the religion of that time. It also deals with

Greek philosophy and religion, with the beginnings of Christianity and with the Old Testament as known to Jesus.

The results of modern search in archaeology are discussed and their significance in relation to the gospels is analyzed. The theology of the New Testament is brilliantly set forth, and the missionary journeys of Paul and his elucidation of Jesus' teachings are dealt with at length. The growth and development of Christianity from the early time to the present date is presented in seven volumes, written by specialists on each period. The book is scholarly to a degree, and contains information which every student of the Bible desires to have. The most valuable use of the volume probably would be for reference, and in this particular it is an important volume.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

## AT YOUR AGE



The Young Man and Father William, as interpreted by Willy Pogany in a New Edition of "Alice in Wonderland" (Dutton).

## A Pioneer in Social Work

Robert A. Woods, by Eleanor H. Woods. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$3.

IN THE diary of Robert A. Woods, then a student at Andover Seminary, was written: "God is striving to realize some great thought in the history of mankind. We can know that thought only by working together with God. There is a mighty purpose working out in the life of humanity and of every man. I commit myself absolutely to this fact and to the movement of this purpose." To the reader of the biography by Mrs. Woods, from which this quotation is taken, Mr. Woods may well seem to have carried out this intention, and, one might say, in face of the enemy. It was not in the tempest quarter of a large city—in this case Boston—30 years ago that a young man would be most likely to hold firm to the conviction of a great thought working out in the history of mankind. It will appear, however, that Robert Woods never questioned that conviction, which is one reason why his biography is so well worth reading. He had written also in his diary: "I am going to try to know God's hope of me, and to push toward its full realization—leaving aside considerations of weakness or calculations of strength." These ideas were evidently part and parcel of the man, and the reader of his biography will find them again and again directing his behavior.

A New Era of Thought

Experiments were then being made in England with settlement work for the betterment of human conditions, or as Mrs. Woods put it, in "preparing a way for better men in a better society." A new era of thought was

begun, and more bold society as a whole and more bold society as a whole was interested. "The striking originality of the settlement idea," wrote Prof. William J. Tucker in "My Generation," "lay in its perfect simplicity. . . . Its aim was the identification of a group of university men with the life of the people in a poor neighborhood where they would take up their residence. First they were to know their neighbors and their conditions and then to initiate and encourage methods for mutual service in behalf of the neighborhood." This seeming simplicity was deceptive; and one feels now in this definition a sense of the oasis expanding into the desert which was for some time to characterize the general idea of such a settlement, and still to characterize it to a considerable extent. In the early 1890's Andover House later to become the widely known South End House—was established in Boston, and young Mr. Woods, lately returned from a study of the English movement, was put at the head of it.

## The Practical Side

"So it came about," writes his biographer, "that a young man, 26 years of age, with an aptitude for philosophical thought, some literary gift, and an intense interest in the human aspect of the universe, already tested as, at least, a discriminating observer, got set down in a drab quarter of a strange city. Here in the midst of people suffering from dire poverty and misery, either in their own lives or vicariously neighboring or, as in the case of the man, and of his wife, for neighbors, he began applying, along with his analytical capacity and habit of contemplation, a certain practical part of his mind, not yet a very conscious possession."

Without that "certain practical part of his mind" the story would have been different. The neighborhood was close and immediate, but it would take time, tact and sincerity for the newcomers to gain its confidence. The neighborhood was part of the city: too far for neighbors to be of mutual betterment, as time went on. Included large issues: the liquor problem, capital and labor, public schools, municipal politics. Mr. Woods has been called a "pioneer in social work." His biography warms and illuminates that rather cold and academic phrase by telling what he did and how he did it.

Appleton is the American publisher of Paddy Sylvanus's "Ten to One in Sweden," the English edition of which (Hodder & Stoughton) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 21.

Edith Sitwell's latest book of verse, "Gold Coast Customs," will be published in the United States by Houghton Mifflin Sept. 5. The English edition (Duckworth) was reviewed in these columns March 27, 1929.

Harcourt Brace are the American publishers of I. A. Richards's "Practical Criticism: As Study of Literary Judgment." The British edition (Kegan Paul) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 14.

## The looking glass

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## Fashions and Dressmaking

## New Seasonable Materials

By ELENE FOSTER

THE new materials for the coming autumn and winter are being displayed by the French manufacturers and they seem less like than ever before—however, the winter remembers that she felt exactly the same about those designed for last summer. As a matter of fact, one is constantly amazed at the creative genius of the French designers who, season after season, bring out new weaves, new colors and new combinations of silk and wool, wool and metal and silk and metal, each more alluring than the last. This season's novelties include printed panne velvets to take the place of the figured chiffon velvets which have been so popular for the last two winters but which, alas, were impractical for the winter of moderation because of their fragility. The new panne velvets have the same soft effect combined with greater durability; they do not crush so easily nor do they fray or pull as did their predecessors. As a rule, these new velvets have a dark background—black, navy blue, wine-color, brown or the new raisin shade, with a small floral or conventional design in gay colors, those in quaint little nosegays or tiny rosebuds being especially effective. There are also printed velvets designed for evening wear which have a bold chintz-like pattern in big roses, lilacs or hydrangeas.

Printed taffetas are also being shown in the same small floral designs, often with a gingham and taffeta motif. In the printed designs or brocades with spots or little flowers in gold or silver thread is displayed by all the leading silk houses, intended to be used for the dresser type of afternoon frock as well as for the winter evening gown. **Many Printed**

There are all sorts of fascinating materials for the evening, including old-fashioned brocaded satins as well as satin and metal brocades. One manufacturer has designed a lacquered satin brocaded with metal threads which is very striking. Chiffon brocaded in velvet is another charming material for the evening gown, and a combination of a velvet and a printed motif is another novelty of the new season which is shown in satin, taffeta and moiré as well as chiffon. Sometimes there is a flower in velvet surrounded by printed leaves and sometimes a velvet and printed motif are used alternately.

Crêpe-marcain, the ribbed crépe which is a bit heavier than crêpe-de-chine, bids fair to replace the latter as a material for the daytime gown worn under the fur coat. This material also is shown with printed designs. Wool georgette, both in plain colors and woven with spots or other small designs in gold or silver thread, is also shown for both afternoon and evening gowns.

## The New Tweeds

So much for the "dressy" materials. For ordinary, daytime wear there are innumerable new wools, all of which have one quality in common, they are light and supple. First and foremost of these are the tweeds, soft and light and warm, an entirely different material, of course, from the old-fashioned, "scratches" goods. In plain colors or in mixtures, stripes or plaids, these are the most practical of all the materials designed for general wear. Many of these new tweeds are a mixture of wool and silk; in fact, one of the leading manufacturers of this material said that the percentage of silk was from 14 per cent to 30 per cent. The familiar tweed patterns—herringbone, checks, fine diagonal stripes and other such plaids—are shown in this material, but a coarsely-woven speckled brown and beige is the prime favorite with the leading tailors and dressmakers. This will be used for the long coat and tailored skirt of the autumn street or morning costume, worn with a blouse of crêpe-de-chine or crêpe-satin, or with a sweater of fine woolen jersey. Reversible tweeds in two colors or in two shades of the same color were a novelty of the sports costumes of the past season which will undoubtedly continue to be worn for the coming autumn and winter. A costume of this double-faced goods usually has the coat in one color and the frock of the reverse side of the material, which, of course, is the same as the inside of the coat. The writer remembers one of these, which was a rich moss green on one side and a warm beige on the other, the coat having the green outside and the frock of brown matching the inside of the coat with touches of green at the neck and wrists. Coats of speckled tweed with a plain dark red on the reverse side worn with a dark red frock have already made their appearance in several of the big dressmaking houses.

An English manufacturer who has made a great success during the last few seasons in Paris, is showing a combination of tweed and a much lighter woolen material (which bears a strong family resemblance to what was once known as "cashmere") in exactly the same design and color, which has been bought by any number of the large dressmaking houses, for the coat and frock of the autumn ensemble. This same manufacturer has a double-faced tweed which is dark on one side and of a lighter tone on the same color on the other side, which is also having a great success. These reversible materials are very practical for the autumn coat as they require no lining.

## Woolen Novelties

Broadcloth remains the favorite material for the more elaborate type of autumn coat, although duvetin, a "woolito," material very like in texture, are close seconds. The manufacturers are also showing coat materials which have a rough, "granite" weave, among them one called "granely," which thus far has been especially successful.

There are all kinds of new woolen materials for the autumn frock, many of which are of a crêpey weave. There are woolen georgettes, crêpe-marcain and crêpe-romans and a revival of etamine. At least one new member of the far-famed "kasha"

tsuji-kasha with a small design in dark brown, made very simply with piping of the brown.

The new jerseys for sweaters worn with sports costumes are of infinite variety, but the most popular designs are in horizontal stripes. The great success of the season thus far according to M. Rodier is one in two-toned stripes worn with a coat and skirt of the darker tone. This is especially attractive in two shades of grayish green with coat and skirt of the lighter shade.

It is difficult at the present moment to predict the fashionable colors for the autumn, for the dressmakers determine this important question. One is quite certain, however, that black, the darker shades of brown and gray-green will be in vogue, and there are several new shades of red which are almost certain to be worn. Beige and gray, from all that one can learn, will be very little used for costumes for autumn and winter.

## Velvet Is Forecast for Fall

By ALIDA VREELAND

PERHAPS no material is so irresistible in its appeal as velvet. What more could, therefore, be more clever on the part of Paris modistes than to acclaim velvets as the first autumn fashion note, while the temperature still demands the sheath of clothing?

Foremost in the velvet styles is the jacket suit of black transparent velvet. A model indicative of the type highlighted at the moment is illustrated. Youthful in mode, it offers a practical way of combining business with pleasure, for, with a suit of this description, the business girl will not be too elaborately dressed for the office if she has occasional social demands to meet afterward.

The coat is fashioned on cardigan lines with a self-scarf attached. The skirt is circular, to fit gracefully over the body, the accompanying blouse is of eggshell satin.

Even more simple in styling was another jacket suit with a perfectly plain coat which acted as a contrasting background for the smart blouse whose Dutch frilled collar was worn outside the coat. The coat used the white satin blouse material for a lining. A fitted yoke with flaring lower section further accented the slim-line silhouette.

**Individually Paramount**

Flared skirts are very often posed below the waistline in the form of deep points, while a narrow belt indicates the normal line above. Sometimes an overskirt effect is obtained by allowing the skirt foundation to

real lace are laid against a background of dark velvet one can hardly think of anything to rival its exquisite effect.

Black transparent velvet fashioned a frock of this description, a V-shaped yoke of Alençon lace softening the effect of the velvet, while two velvet tabs edged in lace were posed at the point. Flounces dipping at the sides were posed in a diagonal line at the hips.

Crushed girdles with bodices blousing slightly over them, characterize many of these new dresses where a sheath effect is primarily desired. One of these allowed the bodice to extend to a line at the hips gently pulled upward in front by puckering up the center above the waistline. The skirt dipped behind with an additional uneven panel floating off from the right side. A pointed collar and cuffs of beige chiffon and lace with a chiffon tie were the finishing touches.

Scalloped and pointed hemlines also vary interest in skirt fashions. A black panne velvet gown unrevealed by any other contrast outside of a jeweled button on a tab over the right hip, showed a skirt gathered to a wide-fitted girdle and falling lower in the back with the deeply scalloped hem. Scallops were repeated in the V neck.

**Individuality Paramount**

Flared skirts are very often posed below the waistline in the form of deep points, while a narrow belt indicates the normal line above. Sometimes an overskirt effect is obtained by allowing the skirt foundation to

thus giving three deep scallops at each end of the finished skirt, and a curve at the end of each strip. This is the only shaping required.

When the pinning is done, the three strips are laid parallel on a long table or bed and lapped slightly over each other and caught with light stitches for a distance equal to the width of the wearer's shoulders. This lapping of the transparent fabric introduces other shadings, two thicknesses producing a darker effect. The three strips are then released to float as they may, producing an unusual airy and becoming outline, while the narrowed width over the shoulders, accomplished, as has been seen, by lapping the strips, gives a desirable flatness.

Dressmakers sending out

the new colors meet the ends of

the center strip so that the wearer can tie these ribbon-like ends at one wrist, or both, as desired. The pilot finish follows both sides of this slash.



This Negligee of Celanese Satin is Made in Charming Shades of Mauve and Rose. The Checkerboard Squares Are Joined With Hemstitching.

## The Kaleidoscope

**I** WONDER what colors will be worn this season?" the average woman asks, as crisp days become more frequent. The selection of color is more than a fascinating spectacle; it is important from a social and business standpoint to the prospective shopper, and to those who serve her. Milliners buy their staple supplies far in advance, but they do not purchase art materials until they know what colors the French houses intend to exploit. Manufacturers of coats, dresses, shoes, stockings and all the other many accessories of a woman's costume listen to the same oracle and co-operate with one another to employ those colors in different features of the costume.

This fall the colors have a vivid, gipsy quality. Although the quieter hues will be preferred by conservative women, capucine, petunia, peony, royal blue, glowing rose shades, deep garnet will characterize the costumes of young women.

**Survivals and Revivals**

In millinery, a great deal of brilliant red is seen, but the red has so much yellow in it that it is almost a capucine. Capucine is a vibrant color and in spite of its wide use this summer is particularly appropriate to fall. Many Paris houses are showing it in a slightly darker tone and combining it with black.

## Fashion Nuggets

**H**ATS to be smart must have a longer back line, which follows closely the contour of the gown. The front brim—should there be one—is turned severely upward, giving a decidedly elongated line to the sides and back.

The printed frock still maintains its popularity and will be included in the fall wardrobe as an under-the-coat dress. Such fabrics are also to be used in the early fall ensemble.

Various shades of red are much in evidence. Colors such as rouge, Goya and India-red are the most prominent. These shades when combined with black galayak make a very pleasing combination.

Velveteen is fast finding favor both for afternoon and evening wear. Afternoon suits combine the velveteen with panne satin blouses as the correct thing, the latter in most instances being sleeveless.

Furs of the short-haired variety such as galayak, ermine, broadtail and flat caracul are being used for coats molded into the new princess lines, some showing a decidedly uneven hemline. Where the coats are built on more tailored lines they should be shorter than the gown.

The correct length of the skirt for daytime wear will be three inches below the knee. For dressy afternoon and evening wear the skirt proportion varies in length from 8 to 15 inches from the floor. Trailing lines are obtained by godets and flounces which often form a slight train.

Long, slender lines broken at the waist are the fall afternoon dresses, black satin, black crêpe and black velvet are competing for favor. Attention for the most part is focused on interesting skirt treatment with flare movement introduced at one or more points. The fact that the waistline is frequently raised and that semi-princess suggestions are popular, is probably responsible for the detailed styling of dress flares. Fullness, bows and intricate seamings, but how and where these are to be placed is a question left to the choice of the individual. For fashion has been obliging enough to place them almost anywhere and still call them chic.

## A Semi-Fitted Scarf

**A**PARTICULARLY graceful evening scarf, easily made by any woman with the minimum aptitude for sewing, consists of three wide strips of georgette about 12 inches wide and of a length appropriate to the wearer's height and her favorite manner of putting on such a drapery. Usually the distance of widely extended arms is a well-proportioned length.

Each strip of the georgette is in a different shade of the same color, thus giving the smart ombre effect when the strips are put together. Three shades of green, lavender, rose or blue are the favorites, but, if preferred, the "magpie" effect can be gained by using white for the center strip with black on either side.

The strips are picoted by machine on all edges, the ends being shaped in deep curves before the picoting is

fall beneath. Peplums, too, are returning; suspended from the waistline, they may either drop in a point with the movement repeated by a narrow flounce around the bottom of the skirt or they may be formed of two narrow ruffles mounting from the back to the front.

Casting a weather eye over the models advanced for the coming season one finds it difficult to point to any one style feature as being the leader. Accents and striking characteristics abound, such as flares, fullness, bows and intricate seamings, but how and where these are to be placed is a question left to the choice of the individual. For fashion has been obliging enough to place them almost anywhere and still call them chic.

**Skirt Treatments**

The leading French style dictators have adopted eggshell, white, black and purple—the latter running to the dahlias—shades for formal evening wear.

Parade fitch is a new fur added to the list this season. It shuns from a mellow brown to a soft yellow, and when combined with shades of black and white is a very effective garment.

Satin is exceedingly fashionable this season and is being used by all of the couturiers of authority to interpret their individual modes. Many brilliant costumes in all-white are shown. One, the epitome of elegance, is from the review of the Garment Retailers, a creation of a fabric made of heavy white stain. The decoration, moderately low in front, was done with a stiffened bow sash and satin shoulder straps. Callot Soeurs are making some sumptuous ensembles for evening of chiffon velvet and of satin, going in rather heavily for the mellow shades of gold, maize, ivory and capucine. Nothing is more distinguished than the evening gowns of plain black satin of exquisite quality which Phillip and Gaston are making. None of these are trimmed with anything other than a beautiful flower or shoulder sash for which there is a madonna. Black, white and pink duchesse, which are the most popular, are the most used.

Another novelty is pastel-colored fashions to which allusion has already been made. Coats of such fur have the advantage of looking fluffy and light, even though they are heavy, and they offer women a wide choice of flattering colors, which may be matched in hose.

These pastel shades are particularly appropriate to the summer.

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## MIDDLE WEST TRADE ACTIVE

Outlook for Fall Expansion  
Favorable—Stock Prices  
Moderately Higher

SPECIAL FROM MORRIS KERZER

CHICAGO.—Present indications point to a continuance of business prosperity in the middle West.

While there have been some seasonal recessions, there is no doubt that activity remains at a distinctly higher level than has ever before been witnessed at this season. With the autumn just around the corner, the outlook for active industrial operations is favorable.

Retail trade is active, especially in the chain-store field. Wholesalers, while reporting gains as compared with a year ago, are having smaller increases. One of the largest in this category has just announced the sale of its company, amounting approximately 4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Automobile dealers and manufacturers are looking forward to active buying in the fall, the same holds true of the radio industry.

Predictions for the farmer are that the price of wheat should go higher and that cattle prices will stay up.

In all, the farm income in 1929 is expected to be larger than for last year. Naturally a greater buying power is expected, which should go to add prosperity.

Stock prices have been toward moderate higher levels during the last two weeks. There have been recessions at times but no losses of importance.

Interest has been centered mostly in the stocks of automotive and accessory companies.

Bond trading and new financing have been slow.

## DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of Kentucky declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Sept. 20, to stock of record Sept. 15.

Major Consolidated Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Fordson Motor Truck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 25.

Price's Washington Insurance Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5¢ a share, payable Sept. 28 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Wabash Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

American Safety Razor Company declared the usual extra 25-cent dividend and the regular quarterly \$1 dividend, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Autostop Safety Razor Co. Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Contour Metal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 11½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Sequoia Biscuit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Paramount Coal Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Industrials Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, payable Sept. 27 to stock of record Sept. 25.

American Safety Razor Corporation declared the usual extra 25-cent dividend and the regular quarterly \$1 dividend, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

The Perfect Circle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Kimberly Clark Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

City, Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 12.

The Beach-Nell Packing Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Perfect Circle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Hague—Success and a Warning

WITH the successful end of three weeks of intensive bargaining at The Hague, the world is now able to remove its gaze from the battle of figures to the broader effects of this eventful conference. Interest in the surprising achievement of Philip Snowden, the plain, unassuming son of an English weaver, whose rigid determination so dramatically changed the course of the proceedings, must be accompanied by a longer view of the results of that statesman's efforts. The Hague conference was bound to be a severe test of the new-found and still precarious solidarity of Europe. How have the nations emerged?

Britain, through the mouth of Mr. Snowden, has spoken in tones never before heard from her statesmen in the councils of the nations. Casting off the grace notes and cadences of polite diplomacy, she has adopted the straightforward verbiage of the business man. She offered an example of open diplomacy that has rejoiced the hearts of Americans, who, as a nation, have been on the watch for such a development for 150 years. Her departure from established custom has won sympathy, tacit or avowed, in many unexpected quarters. Mr. Snowden's speech has doubtless set a new style for diplomatic methods more in keeping with the genius of progressive governments of the future.

It is probable that the unexpected triumph of Mr. Snowden, in bringing at once settlement of the unsavory reparations tangle and the equally difficult Rhine question, has saved the tender young plant of European solidarity that the tone and conduct of the conference seemed on the point of destroying. Moreover, the immense prestige won by the MacDonald Labor Government gives a measure of justification to the determined stand made by the indomitable Chancellor of the Exchequer. For Mr. Snowden's triumphant emergence from the trap into which the surprisingly poor showing of the British experts had led him was an eventuality that the British Nation had little reason to expect.

But the Chancellor's feat has led world harmony into precarious places, and it is now generally realized that the pursuance of one country's demands, regardless of the good will and welfare of the community of nations, can be no precedent for statesmanship of the new era. The statesman attending an international council knows that he has a larger constituency to "nurse" than his own people—particularly at the present formative period.

Happily, the conference has not been without conspicuous signs of the new order of world statesmanship. Italy's liberal offer to relinquish payments allotted her from the Austrian succession states, France's willingness to sacrifice part of her gains through the Young plan, the untiring efforts of Belgium and Japan to effect a compromise and the former's consistent readiness to match the sacrifices made by other creditor nations, to which must be added Germany's almost certain acceptance of increased first-year payments—all have performed signal service for the peace of the world.

Moreover, Mr. Snowden's stand seems to have aroused less resentment than might have been expected, and with the League Assembly close at hand, Mr. MacDonald, with his genius for frankness and urbanity, and with the prestige now added to his Government, should be able to restore Britain to the rôle of kindly conciliator which has long been the ideal of her foreign policy.

### Britain's Contribution to Sport

ORD GORELL'S words to a recent summer school on the subject of Britain's contribution to sport are worth pondering. The British attitude toward sport is by no means unimportant, indicating as it does the national attitude in other and weightier matters, for ever since the distant day when Henry V sent the King of France a present of tennis balls, sport has played a larger and much more vital part in the life of England than in that of any other country. Athletics take as honorable and as prominent a place in the British system of education as do academics; and some nations have regarded sport as so essentially an English phenomenon that they have adopted the English name for it into their own language. It is therefore a matter of some consequence that Lord Gorell should consider the present British attitude toward sport wrong.

When he says that England is in danger of becoming too keen on the winning of championships and the setting up of records, and of paying more attention to the results and rewards of the game than to the game itself, he is voicing a criticism that not only England but the greater part of the Western world would do well to consider. Perhaps it is too often forgotten that if a game is worth playing at all it is worth playing badly. Lord Gorell regards as the English contribution to sport the fact that the "average Englishman is not a specialist," but "prides himself on being an all-round sportsman." There is a possibility that this contribution may become a thing of the past. The development of professionalism has led inevitably to the cultivation of specialized skill instead of all-round ability, and if England is to continue to make her peculiar contribution there will have to be a return to the days when more people played games and fewer people watched them.

This fact brings up an important practical difficulty. Some time ago there appeared in Punch a cartoon of an old gentleman saying to a young man who was about to enter a professional football ground, "When I was your age, I used to play football, not watch it": to which the youth replied, "When you were my age, you had a ground to play on." The number of playing pitches in Great Britain is woefully inadequate for the needs of the multitudes of those who would use them if they had the chance; and there is little social work more certain of doing good than the recent grants of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which have given a start to 125 playing field schemes in various parts of the country.

### Mrs. Willebrandt Sums Up

FINALLY the concluding chapter of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt's discussion of prohibition in the United States has been published. Armed with the vast store of data and details gathered by her while serving as federal prosecutor in charge of enforcement cases, she has presented, without apparent bias, the facts as she claims to have found them to exist. She has refrained, it would seem, from claiming for the Government a greater degree of success in inducing or compelling obedience to the law than she could properly do under known circumstances. Equally just in her forecasts, she does not seek to lull the public conscience by promising for the immediate future anything approaching a complete measure of law enforcement.

It is because of this undoubted fairness in statement and conclusion that there is apparent a disposition by some of those who have read the published series to misunderstand or misconstrue what Mrs. Willebrandt has written and to lose sight of the point she has endeavored to emphasize. This tendency is most apparent among those who are not in complete sympathy with prohibition or the efforts to enforce the law as it is written. They accept the admission that enforcement has not been fully achieved as proof that it cannot be achieved by present methods. They point to admissions that political influences have interfered as a confession that the problem, whether it is to be solved by the police power of the states or the Nation, or by an appeal to the consciences of the people through education, must always be complicated by a yielding to selfishness and greed.

Mrs. Willebrandt, at least by careful indirection, has emphasized the fact that in the years immediately following the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment it was more generally observed than in quite recent years. By implication, at least, it is made to appear that disregard for the law by an increasing number who have discovered that the law can be violated with impunity is due to the culpability or indifference of those charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law.

But it should not be presumed that the mistake which has been made cannot be rectified. The people of the United States, as represented in state and national governments, have not reached that point where they will admit this degree of weakness or impotency. The task to be completed has been rendered somewhat more difficult because of the lapses which Mrs. Willebrandt has somewhat courageously traced, but it is, as she believes, one still possible of accomplishment.

The store of official and common knowledge of existing conditions probably has not been materially increased by the setting down, in detail, of the facts which Mrs. Willebrandt has marshaled. But the whole makes up a record of which even those in the United States who carelessly and thoughtlessly conspire to encourage violations of the law cannot be proud. They cannot, if they view the matter seriously, fail to see the direction in which disrespect for law is carrying them. The heedless course followed, even if it seems to offer a promise of so-called personal liberty, carries those who carelessly pursue it in exactly the opposite direction.

### A Handclasp of States

UNUSUAL importance attached to the handclasp of the governors of New York and Vermont on Monday at the center of the new \$1,000,000 Lake Champlain bridge during the ceremonies dedicating the structure. Outside of its interest from an engineering standpoint, it marked an event of great significance not only for the two states that have built the bridge but also for all New England and for the rapidly increasing thousands of motor tourists from all parts of the country who are drawn by the scenic beauties of the Adirondacks, the Green and White Mountains and the varied summer attractions of Maine.

For three centuries, since Samuel de Champlain first saw the lake that bears his name, its 120 miles of waterway have lain as a serious impediment to the development by white men of the regions east and west of it. During the long years of conflict between France and England for possession of Canada and during the American revolutionary struggle it was the highway of exploration, commerce and warfare.

Romance has clung to it throughout its history. Lying in a remarkably beautiful setting between the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, and with the added attraction of the picturesque ruins of Crown Point and Ticonderoga on its western shores, it has always drawn summer tourists. Yet despite its beauty it has remained a handicap to the dwellers on either side of it. The coming of the automobile finally spurred to action the two states directly interested, and the great barrier of Lake Champlain is now surmounted for the benefit of vast numbers of people.

Linking as it does the fine motor roads built by New York through the Adirondacks with the growing system of automobile highways in Vermont, this bridge will be a boon to tourists who in swiftly increasing numbers are seeking to enjoy the summer beauties of the northeastern corner of the United States. It will give them a straight and easy route from the Adirondacks through the Green Mountains to New Hampshire and Maine, and will enable them to avoid the long detour around Lake Champlain that previously was inevitable.

The bridge will also have large utilitarian

value, for it is sure to encourage trade and industry by facilitating intercourse between northern New York and New England. Seldom has any structure served so well both beauty and material usefulness.

### A Questionable Reciprocity Policy

THAT the Interstate Commerce Commission finally has taken action in the prevalent rail practice of using purchases to influence routing of goods is not wholly a reflection upon the railways, for the manufacturers have been equally responsible for the development of this reprehensible policy of "reciprocity." The commission has ordered an inquiry into the entire question, and if manufacturers and shippers of goods could be brought before it there is reason to believe that some remarkable facts would be adduced at the forthcoming investigation.

Reciprocity, as such, is wholly commendable and regularly practiced in all fields of endeavor. It is not its use, but its abuse, toward which the commission is directing its inquiry. Basically, the matter is two-sided. A railroad, for example, will decline to make purchases from a concern which will not route its traffic over the lines of the carrier in question. Conversely, a shipper of goods will use his traffic as an argument in favor of selling his product, and the railroad which does not buy from him may find that it cannot secure the haul on any of his traffic which is competitive in respect to routing. This practice, it is understood, has even been carried so far that some concerns are willing to pay the freight on the traffic of another manufacturer, merely in order that they may control the routing of it, and, with this as a basis, obtain large railroad orders for materials and supplies.

Such a policy, either on the part of the railroad in placing orders with companies which route business over that carrier's lines, or of manufacturers who route business only over railways which buy their products, is more in the nature of a "racket" than a reciprocal agreement. It may have temporary advantages to one employing this policy for expanding its business, but in the long run it acts as a boomerang. The railway is obliged to buy equipment from concerns which, in certain instances, could not serve it as well as one which did not, or could not, use the traffic argument as a basis of soliciting rail purchases. And the manufacturer, in turn, might well find that, in routing business only over the lines of carriers which bought his goods, he was depriving himself of better service by another line.

It is not unlikely that many railroad men, and manufacturers as well, would welcome a discontinuance of the entire practice. They have sufficient perspicacity to recognize the inherent danger in such a plan and to appreciate the fact that if everyone pursues it no one is finally the gainer. But so long as their competitors act in accord on the purchasing-routing policy, they feel obliged, for their own protection, to follow suit. If the commerce commission can break this up, it will be doing both the railroads and the shippers a distinct service.

### Equal Before Fishes'

WISE words were uttered by President Hoover the other day to his summer neighbors in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. He was thanking them for their hearty welcome every week-end when he deserts steaming Washington for the cool solitude of a camp on the Rapidan River.

"I have discovered the reason Presidents take to fishing—the silent sport," said President Hoover. "In fishing they may find relief from the pneumatic hammer of constant personal contacts, and refreshment of mind in the babble of running brooks. . . . Fishing is a reminder of the democracy of life, of humility, for all men are equal before fishes."

Presidents are not alone in their desire to rid themselves of the fancy labels bestowed by customs and events. Nature affords sanctuary for complete relaxation and forgetfulness. The surge of a great city likewise furnishes an admirable setting where a tall man may sink to the stature and pursuits of less advertised men and women.

Busy people need to forget occasionally that they are grocers, lawyers, college professors, authors, and executives—and simply recall that they are human beings made to enjoy all the daily comradeship of street and town, and to respond to every worthy influence that lifts them out of themselves.

To have a hobby, to find pleasure in a book, to study the face of nature, is to resist the temptation to sink into a smooth professional groove, and to live exclusively upon one's small specialty.

A label of identification is undoubtedly a useful symbol, provided the label does not stick so stubbornly that the person underneath cannot pry it loose. Any job may indeed become a pneumatic hammer, as much as the exacting duties of a presidential office. It is a wise man who avoids the stroke of the hammer by constantly cultivating invigorating new interests and contacts "far from the madding crowd."

### Editorial Notes

Portuguese are saying of a young man who made a fortune in ten years by contracting for the city's refuse and converting it into fertilizer that he made his riches by finding a priceless jewel in the dust heaps. The jewel he found probably was priceless: not only how to turn a waste product to constructive purposes, but also the energy and initiative to do so while others sat in the sun and wondered why he prospered.

Those two Poles taking seven years for a stroll around the world will know a lot more about the world when they finish; but the world will know a lot more about aviation when the Graf Zeppelin ends its three weeks' flight around the globe.

Call it "blu'bry," "blooberry" or what you will; everybody will pronounce blueberry pie good.

Even Jules Verne never thought of 20,000 leagues over the sea.

### From Palm to Pine in South America

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

THE tourist down the "West Coast" usually overlooks Ecuador, for the larger steamers do not make its ports. Moreover, Guayaquil, the principal one, was not always the agreeable place that it is today. But I had been advised that Quito, the high Andean capital, was the "most interesting capital in the world." So I obtained passage on a small German semicargo boat at Panama, and after touching at half a dozen outports in the course of an 800-mile run, came steaming one vivid tropical evening up the long river between ever-narrowing jungle-clad shores, at length to anchor somewhat noisily off the "Malecon" at Guayaquil.

The Ecuadorian customs officials are leisurely, but thorough. They made a much-bedecked appearance after breakfast the next morning and, after partaking appreciatively in the first-class saloon of what was no doubt a supplementary meal, they proceeded to investigate the fitness of the passenger to land upon Ecuadorian soil. I was the only European and my far-wandering passport was an object of interest not altogether unmixed with uncertainty.

Several pairs of eyes peered at it curiously. "Harbor Police, Colombo," they read. "Suez Canal Police, Port Said"; "In Trans, Marseilles"; "Checked, Port Police, Calcutta"; "Permission to Land, Singapore"; "Transit sans arret, Beirut"; "Permitted Landing, Penang"; "Arrived, Bagdad"; "Passport Control, Melbourne"; "Immigration Service, Sourabaya"; "United States Customs, Honolulu." And so on. The Ecuadorians talked it over leisurely and at length. What did such a much-traveled person require here? Who and what was he? "Journalista," as a vocation might cover a multitude of sins and probably did.

However, permission was at last graciously granted and the vociferous small-boat men came thronging aboard, clamoring for luggage and declaiming the merits of various hotels. But Guayaquil, greatly improved in appearance, cleanly and bright, awaits eagerly the completion of the one first-class hotel which shall presently bring its entertainment facilities up to the standard of the rejuvenated and renovated city; and at present tourists bound for the capital are apt to hasten on by the morning tri-weekly train.

It is an early business, this, for the train leaves from the far side of the bay, and one must be at the ferry by 6 o'clock or before. Quito is more than 300 miles away and the train journey requires two days, the night being spent at Rio Homba, a picturesquely unchanged colonial town 9000 feet in the hills.

Our Andean train consists of several second class carriages, a first class, and the "observation car" for tourists and wealthy colonials. Most of the seats are taken and the preferred places have been booked in advance. They are thoroughly comfortable, for this Guayaquil-Quito railway is operated by Anglo-Saxons with Anglo-Saxon efficiency. As an engineering achievement it is quite on a par with the mountain railways of Europe and America, and, after the long run of several hours across the rich, warm tropical plain, the palms are left behind. Then a slow climb is com-

menced toward the pines and a type of scenery which rivals that of the Alps and the Rockies.

The far range which we must traverse seem an impossible distance and an equally impossible height, but, by aid of tunnel and bridge and an occasional thrilling "switchback" we are among them and at more than 5000 feet when the hour arrives for the luncheon tarry at a delightful little hill town, the summer resort of well-to-do Guayaquilians. Here is a restaurant conducted by an American, and when we find that an excellent six or seven-course meal has cost us only forty cents, we realize that we are in one of the most inexpensive countries in the world.

The train climbs slowly on through the afternoon, and as we mount to 10,000 feet, the mighty peak of Chimborazo beckons us, its beautiful snow-crowned dome distinct as the Matterhorn from Zermatt. The atmosphere becomes that of a northern clime and bare, rock-ribbed hillsides succeed the verdure-clad slopes below. Along the trail-like roads occasional heavy-laden llamas pass, driven by Indians in shaggy garments of unshorn wool.

At the brief tarrying places and water tanks peasants appear with cakes and fruit, of which huge strawberries are the most appealing. And as darkness falls the environs of a town discover themselves and the train rolls noisily into a large station picturesquely thronged. It is Rio Homba, and across the plaza is a British-managed hotel, where, beneath a pile of blankets against the bitter cold of this altitude, we find welcome rest.

Daylight terminates our repose, for another early start is necessary. The British manager of the railway has offered me the privilege of making the rest of the journey by a motor lineman's truck, but the extreme cold forbids this. And as we mount toward the apex of the line, at 12,000 feet, the air grows rarer and sharper. Patches of snow lie here and there across the upland stretches; vegetation is scant and majestic Chimborazo towers close at hand. The huts of the scattered highland folk are banked with earth and weighted with rock against the sweeping Andean gales. At the highest point a lone signalman attends the single telegraph line which reports the arrival and departure of the trains to the railway offices far below.

And then we commence the descent that leads at the close of another day into Quito. A drop of 2000 feet, and we wind through a series of lovely mountain valleys dotted with ranchos which stand in the midst of a plenteous vegetation, with groves of pine here and there. There is a reminder of the American West in the herds of cattle, which graze in the rich valleys, and the far-reaching estates recall the old Spanish days in southern California.

These are the abodes of wealthy descendants of the early Spanish of South America, and in the expansive haciendas is precious store of colonial art in silverware, paintings and mahogany furniture. An occasional white church is certain to possess treasures formed of the pilfered gold of the Incas. Finally, in a saucerlike depression among the hills, flanked by the white peaks of the Andes, surrounded by woodlands of northern trees, supreme reminder of the Spanish era, less altered than any city of the Western Hemisphere, lies Quito, the northern capital of the Incas, peaceful, picturesque, remote.

M. T. G.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

IT IS officially announced that Signor Mussolini will preside over the General Assembly of the Fascist Party, which will meet at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome on Sept. 14, and that on this occasion he will deliver an important political speech, outlining the future policy of Fascism. The Fascist Grand Council, which since it became an organ of the Italian state early this year has held only very few meetings, has also been convoked for Sept. 30.

The General Assembly of the Fascist Party, which is composed of the representatives of the various organizations—political, syndical, intellectual, educational, etc.—of the Fascist Party should not be mixed up with the Quinquennial Assembly of the Fascist régime, which meets once every five years and whose members include many who do not have the Fascist Party ticket. The meeting of the General Assembly, followed a few days later by that of the Grand Council, would seem to show that Signor Mussolini intends to intensify his political activity at an earlier period than in former years. The fact that the Fascist newspapers have been emphasizing, several weeks before their actual convocation, the importance of both these meetings has been interpreted as a sign that some new changes, either in the Italian Constitution or in the Government's policy, are in contemplation.

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Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, in his capacity of head of the Fascist university groups, has issued an order to the effect that all university students in Italy shall wear straw hats this summer. In recent years the custom had been spreading among men, especially in central and southern Italy, of going about bareheaded, thus causing a serious crisis in the Italian straw hat industry, which had always been one of the most prosperous in